# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## EUROPE.

### Mail Dates to Sept. 11.

### Further British Comments on the Relations Between America and China--What the Policy of England Should Be.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to September 11.

ENGLAND.

**The London "Times" on the Chinese Mission.**

The London *Times* of the 11th inst. has what it calls a glance at the history of British relations with the Chinese Empire during the last 30 years. The article proceeds:--But, indeed, it is to something beyond leniency that the present Government is indebted. When we crushed the Taeping malcontents, we literally delivered it from the jaws of ruin. And how has it repaid the services rendered? Has effect been given to a single clause of the treaty that could be wriggled out of? Has a single cause of complaint been redressed? The despatches of our representatives, past and present, tell the same tale. Verily it would seem as if the Chinese diplomatists were masters of the situation. They laugh to scorn our treaty. They inflict upon us a severe disaster. They then jockey us into quelling native rebellion. They again laugh our treaty to scorn, and, coolly ignoring their indebtedness, contemptuously give us the go-by as principal and leading power in their foreign relations. They send a mission with the avowed object of rendering as far nugatory as may be possible the right of access to the interior, acquiescence in which they feel they can no longer evade, and which, though forming the leading provision of the treaty of Tien tsin, has for some reason or other been left practically a dead letter for eight years. The Chinese Government feels too weak at the moment to resist as in days gone by; it resorts therefore to artifice and cajolery. If we can for the time being be kept out of the country with our consent, and can be haply coaxed into waiving the right, as in the case of access to the city of Canton, it nurses the hope that with time may come strength, its intent being stealthily to turn the interval to account in poisoning the minds of the people far and wide against us, so that it, and when, we do attempt to avail ourselves of the surrendered privilege, we may meet a population arrayed in fanatic hostility. It designs to repeat on a larger scale the policy prosecuted so successfully for nigh twenty years at Canton. And if we do not take care, there is little doubt of its success, in which event the conflict will not be with the Government, as heretofore, but with the people as well as Government. The Chinese rulers are actuated by the mistaken views which bound their very narrow horizon. They are our adversaries from ignorance and fear, and such they will continue so long as we fail to furnish them with the experience needed for their enlightenment and conviction. Progress is our necessary ally; she alone can provide the needed experience by which the statesmen of China are to be moved onward. And hence a policy of negation on our side is totally inadmissible. The duty of guidance devolves upon us; it is utterly unsafe to leave our relations to be guided by them, as has of late been the case. The people, on the other hand, are animated by a totally different disposition from that of their rulers. They have uniformly evinced the greatest friendliness towards foreigners and where a different temper has manifested itself it has been traceable to official prompting. Sufficient prominence cannot be given to this important truth. The people are eager for intercourse, and no reason exists, so far as they are concerned, why China should not be thrown open to-morrow to unrestricted intercourse. The permission proclaimed would be hailed by them with delight. We have now to recover the ground lost. We can effect this by simply telling the Chinese Ministers that if they wish for war we desire peace: that we perceive plainly the drift of their present diplomacy to forestall our attempts to form a friendly acquaintance with their subjects; that we mean to have our treaty carried into effect without further delay, and that consequently we shall decline to sign any clause or clauses calculated to convey the notion that that determination has been relinquished. If we thus act now, the Chinese Government, being too weak to show its teeth, will acquiesce, and there will be peace. If we do not, and we allow it time to alienate the people, our intercourse will grow, for grow it must, amid contests that must lead to conquest, since all means of persuasion and coercion short of that will have been exhausted.

TURKEY.

**Admiral Farragut in the Bosphorus.**

The London *Morning Post* says the Franklin, United States frigate, left the Bosphorus on Saturday, August 20, for the Mediterranean, but before going was the scene of an incident which, through no fault of Admiral Farragut or his officers, has slightly marred the pleasant memory of her visit. On Thursday a deputation of enthusiastic Greeks, headed by Mr. Samartzidi, the editor of the *Etalpohos*, went off to the frigate to present an address, *more Hellenico*, to the Admiral. Before the officer on duty could announce their presence at the bottom of the gangway, some of the party commenced flinging copies of the address (in English and Greek) through the ports and up on the deck among the crew. At the same time, a parcel containing five hundred copies of the document was sent aft to the Admiral's cabin. It contained, of course, an enthusiastic appeal for sympathy with the Cretan movement, which was described as a war against "grievious oppression," and, in conclusion, expressed a hope that the United States would assist in liberating "this illustrious country" (Turkey in Europe) from, etc. Mr. Morris, the American Minister, happened to be with the Admiral at the time, and, it is said, at once remarked to him that whatever might be his private feelings in the matter, he could not receive such an address without indecency towards the Sultan, by whose hospitality his ship was then anchored in the Bosphorus. The Admiral felt the force of this suggestion, and at once ordered all the copies of the address which had been thrown on board to be collected and returned to the deputation, which was all this time below in its boats awaiting permission to ascend the ship's side. He also sent word to the party that he could only receive its members as private individuals, and not as a political committee of any kind. They were then admitted and presented to the Admiral, who received the whole very courteously, but without any political remark whatever being made. After a brief inspection of the ship the party left, apparently much gratified with their visit. News of what had passed, however, appears to have reached the Minister of Police, for on Saturday evening Mr. Samartzidi and two other members of the deputation were arrested and conveyed to Stamboul. The legality of this proceeding was more than doubtful, as not only were the parties Hellenic subjects, but their offense, if any, was committed under the American flag. They were still kept in durance, notwithstanding the protest of the Greek Legation; but their immediate release was expected.

GENERAL NEWS.

**Russian Frontier Extension.**

The St. Petersburg *Golos* says:--"Of all the European Powers, Russia is the only one that does not dream of a considerable extension of her frontiers, and if the treason of Austria, in 1856, had not deprived us of a portion of Bessarabia, which is of no use to Roumania, and which is essential to Russia for ensuring her southwestern frontier, we could regard our western boundaries as definitively fixed. But all the Great Powers (with the exception of England, who has usurped in Europe an influence much greater than belongs to her of right), are ardently desiring to extend their limits; some on account of the insufficient frontier assigned to them by various treaties, others by reason of their ambition and their desire to recover the influence they have lost. * * When the day comes for the Turkish Empire to fall, Western Europe will be satisfied if, in the partition of the Turkish succession, Russia shall content herself with the left bank of the Danube and the withdrawal of the onerous conditions imposed upon her in 1856. Why, then, without hope of profit, imbroil ourselves with Prussia, who in her relations with us has always observed more honorable conduct towards us than that, for example, of Austria?"

**Political Affairs.**

The Paris *Debats* publishes a long article on the state of political affairs in Europe, and in which it aims especially to show that not only have the various great powers every interest to avoid war, but that the uncertainty and uneasiness which continue to prevail in France are altogether without any just foundation. The article does not deny that the victories of Prussia may have displeased many persons in France, but not to such an extent as to give cause for a war between the two States.

**East Indian News.**

Some items of East Indian news were telegraphed from Brindisi to London in anticipation of the mail. Disturbances have broken out in the Huzara country on the northwest frontier. The Punjaub independent tribes attacked the police posts, and apparently the British villages sided with them. A British force under General Wilde marched to punish the offenders. The Europeans were armed with the Snider rifle, and the telegram says "the effect was reassuring."

## NEW JERSEY.

**The Ku-Klux Rampant--They Commit an Outrage at Belleville and Threaten the People.**

The Newark *Advertiser* of yesterday morning relates the following:--

For some time past a number of the most respectable citizens of Belleville, a pleasant and important suburb of Newark, have received threatening letters, written in red ink, with a lithographed skull and cross-bones at the head, and signed as we give them below. These letters were only laughed at, and it was deemed absurd to suppose that they could be in earnest. The events of last night show that they have a real meaning. The following batch of Ku-Klux Klan notices were received by the citizens of Belleville, whose names are appended to them. They were, however, only addressed on the envelope. For convenience we place them at the bottom of each letter. They will be recognized as the names of prominent and substantial citizens, well known in this city and county. We follow, as nearly as possible, the arrangement of the letters, all of which are threats to the lives and property of excellent citizens. They were mailed at Newark and New York, postmarked on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September:--

[SKULL AND CROSS BONES.]

Old David waits you! Prepare for eternal damnation, thou son of the cursed Lincoln! Leave this State within 30 days or your fate is doomed. † Death to tyrants! Seymour and Blair. Down with the nigger! Dare you vote and die?

[COFFIN--GRANT--K. K. K.]

Headquarters K. K. K., 2 D, Madison Co., Sept. '68.
To Andrew Little.

[SKULL AND CROSS BONES]

Preach politics no more. Keep a stiff upper lip or die.

You are a spotted man. Death to Grant men and niggers.

There is blood upon the moon——
K. K. K.

We are 150 strong in Belleville, well armed and all true men.

[COFFIN--CO. B.]

Down with the military.

Thirty days you can have to leave town in or prepare for eternal damnation.

[DAGGER.]

Headquarters K. K. K., 2 D, Essex Co.,
September, '68.
To Rev. W. W. Halloway.

Infernal Hypocrite, thou art damned; prepare for death. Leave this State in 30 days or die. You are spotted.

Death to Grant men and niggers.

[COFFIN.]

Down with the military, we'll show them who we are. We are the K. K. K. of Essex Co. 150 strong, well armed, and true men.

Now to the facts of last night, which show that behind all this foolish stuff was a really malignant design. Last evening, Lieutenant Bynner, who is a merchant doing business in New York, but residing in Kearney, on the east side of the river, opposite Belleville, was waylaid as he was leaving Mr. Little's house, where he had been passing the evening, and knocked down with a slung-shot by an enemy whom he only saw for an instant. He fell insensible, and was probably left for dead. After about half an hour of unconsciousness, he revived, and badly stunned and covered with mud, walked back and aroused Mr. Little, who had retired. He was without his hat and cane, and seemed somewhat bewildered, but said he had been assaulted. Mr. Little took his lantern and gun, and went down the carriage road, where he found the hat and cane. Returning, when within two hundred feet of his house, he saw an object on the ground, which proved to be a pistol. The pistol is a Frank Wesson, two-barrel revolver, new and bright, and loaded. On the silver-mounting of one side it is marked "K. K. K." On the reverse are scratched a dagger and bullet. On one side of the butt it is marked "A. J." or perhaps "Q. J.," the mark being indistinct. On the other is engraved, "Death to Yankees."

The latest development was the finding in the vicinity of the outrage, by a lad, at an early hour this morning, the following Ku-Klux Klan order, or message:--

[MAC--]

Mettle--
Meet at old rendezvous to-night. Bring your regalia and M. Imp. Sur. O. N. O. Is going to fix the young lieut. sure to-night after which Little's barn will be lighted. Keep shady. 8 P. M. Barn at 12 P. M.
Don't fail.
O. & W. & Y. will sentinel and watch beforehand.
R. O. R. C. K. S.
By order,
K. K. K. C.
K. K. K. S.

Young "B." will never cross the bridge alive to-night. All's well.
Sunday, Sept. 20, '68.

This shows that the killing of Lieutenant Bynner was intended, and that it failed only by the blunder or cowardice of his assailant. The burning of Mr. Little's barn was doubtless defeated by his being about with a gun and lantern after the alarm. Our authority is so ample that we are compelled to vouch for the existence of this incredibly shameful state of affairs.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**Address of S. A. Douglas' Son at a Large Republican Meeting.**

The Republicans of North Carolina had a glorious meeting to ratify the nomination of Grant and Colfax, in Raleigh, on Wednesday, 16th inst. The morning trains arrived loaded with delegations from Wake, Orange, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Wayne, and Johnston, who came with flags flying, bands playing, and the air filled with cheers for Grant and Colfax, while every road and pathway leading to the city was filled with ardent and enthusiastic Republicans. The crowds were eloquently addressed by Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; Governor Holden, of North Carolina; United States Senator J. C. Abbott, of the same State; Colonel Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, and many others. Letters were read from Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, General Wickham, of Virginia, and others. Of Mr. Douglas' speech the Raleigh *Standard* says:--

"Colonel Robert M. Douglas [Private Secretary to Governor Holden, was called for, and responded in a short but able and eloquent speech. He said that the Republican party was not governed by sectional prejudices, but was the champion of equal rights and equal laws for all. There was no path opened for him in a divided and distracted country. He was, therefore, for peace and Union. He alluded in feeling terms to his father, repeated his dying message to his sons, 'Tell them to obey the Constitution and laws of the country,' and expressed his determination to heed his advice. He alluded in scathing terms to the bitter proscriptive spirit of the conservative Democratic party, compared the two candidates for the Presidency, and looked forward with pleasure to the day when Grant and Colfax shall be inaugurated, when the Star-spangled Banner shall wave over a reunited country, and peace and happiness prevail."

At the conclusion of his speech, three cheers were given for Colonel Douglas, three for Governor Holden, and three for General Abbott.

GENERAL WICKHAM'S LETTER.

We give General Wickham's letter. He is a son of the celebrated John Wickham, who defended Aaron Burr, and was a prominent Rebel General during the late war:--

HANOVER COURT HOUSE, Va., Sept. 9, 1868.--To Messrs. W. W. Holden, M. S. Littlefield, and J. H. Harris--Gentlemen:--Your letter inviting me to participate in a mass meeting of the Republicans of North Carolina, on the 16th inst., has been received I regret very much that engagements which I cannot postpone will prevent me from being present. I most heartily concur in the objects of your meeting. The election of Grant and Colfax I regard as the only means of bringing back prosperity to the Southern States, by giving us a speedy and definite solution of all the difficult questions that now embarrass us; while, on the other hand I think the election of Seymour and Blair would, by upsetting all that has been already settled by the Reconstruction acts, and by giving new hope to the disunion party, which "is not dead, but sleepeth," bring upon us fresh disquietude, and by keeping alive issues of race and section, involve us in further disasters. I have always regarded the Old North State as particularly worthy of admiration for its patriotism, wisdom, and prudence, and most earnestly do I hope that she will now exhibit that patriotism and wisdom by coming forward to swell the majority by which General Grant will be elected President of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. WICKHAM.

## JESSE R. GRANT.

**An Interview with the Father of General Grant--His Views on the Political Situation.**

The New York *Times'* correspondent recently had an interview with the father of General Grant, and relates as follows some interesting particulars about the old gentleman:--

Mr. Grant is Postmaster of this little city (Covington, Ky.) How does he look? In the first place he is large and fully developed, finely preserved in all the physical essentials except sight and hearing, and in these deficient to but a small degree. In *physique* he is a splendid specimen of that nearly extinct class of original men, sons of our bold and dauntless pioneers, offspring of the men who led the way through the vast wildernesses of the West to civilization. Hale, hearty, cheerful, good digestion, always awake (during the day time), and to use a phrase as expressive as it is inelegant, always "up to snuff," which, being interpreted, means having good common sense--these are some of the characteristics visible in Jesse R. Grant. I think he is a six-footer, broad-shouldered, elastic step, erect, hair a silver gray, head not bald, face full, large, and whiskers cut short, and worn like his son the General's, except the moustache. The great, conspicuous, and interstinctive feature is that magnificent Websterian head, sitting squarely upon shoulders amply broad to hold it. And this is the father of the "next President."

There he lives in this suburban city, on the shores of "La Belle Riviere," the Ohio. His home is the very model of domestic felicity. The dwelling is capacious, modern, elegantly comfortable and comfortably elegant, without being pretentious. Already has Mr. Grant exceeded the allotted "three score years and ten" by five years. In January next he will be seventy-five. His wife, a lady of culture, taste, and refinement, though growing old in years, is young in all the charms which make heaven of "home, sweet home." Add to these--this aged but not infirm couple--the companionship and sweet society of a grown daughter, Miss Virginia Grant, who is the youngest of the family of six (three sons and three daughters), and who is a young lady of culture, simplicity, amiability, and happy conversational faculties, and we have all of the household of Mr. Jesse R. Grant.

In physique, Ulysses S. Grant is a pretty good chip off the old block--a little trimmed down, concentrated, sharper edges. The whole world acknowledges the Divine power of the transmission of mental qualifications from generation to generation. Let us look at the question fairly. The Democracy is unfortunate. Mr. Seymour looks back and meets, in an unhappy ancestry, mental gloom. A father hands down an inheritance of horror, which has insidiously crept through generation after generation. Nothing hale, hearty, noble, strong, substantial to look back to.

How is it with our candidate? (God bless the "boys!" They constantly interrupt me with joyous cheers for Maine--glorious Maine!)

Of General Grant's name he said to me:--"It occurred in this way:--He was our first born, and his grandfather, grandmother, and several others felt an interest in naming him. We finally agreed to write all the names we chose (one each, there being seven of us), place them in a hat, and draw, abiding by the result. Ulysses was drawn first. But his grandfather's choice was Hiram. So, to please my father, we permitted it to be Ulysses Hiram; but all know how they got his name Ulysses S. on the West Point books. I tried to get it corrected, but Ulysses said he didn't like the name Hiram anyway and so we let it stand. We have never had any reason to object to it since. It seems good enough for everybody in the world but the *World* itself!"

I thought that good on Manton Moses Marble.

Mr. Grant said Ulysses was one of the best business boys he ever saw, and had a business capacity wonderfully comprehensive and compact. Said he:--

"Why just look at General Grant's campaigns. Don't they show great financial abilities? Who ever heard of such results at so small an expense? Rosecrans stopped in front of Murfreesboro and Chattanooga six months, while millions of dollars were wasted. McClellan spent untold sums in the Virginia swamps. But Ulysses was always ready to 'move upon the enemy's works.' If you will look into the matter you will see the Vicksburg campaign was the only expensive one he conducted."

This led me to ask:--

"What opinion has your son of Rosecrans?"

"A very poor one," said he; and, continuing, he said:--"Before the war I heard him say that Rosecrans was a failure, and often during the war he similarly expressed himself. Why, when General Grant was before Richmond he needed general officers, but, you remember, though Rosecrans was idle, Grant didn't take him. He said he never could trust him anywhere."

I inquired if he thought General Grant would trust him in diplomacy, and keep him in Mexico. His reply covered the case. Said he:--"Rosecrans will kick himself out of Mexico soon enough."

**New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:--

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 128 | Toledo & Wabash. | 61 |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 47½ | Mil. & St. Paul com | 95½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 92⅝ | Adams Express | 51½ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 84⅝ | Wells, Fargo | 28½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 87½ | U. S. Express Co. | 49½ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. com. | 88⅞ | Tennessee, new | 69½ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. prf. | 89½ | Gold | 143 |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 102½ | Market irregular. | |
| Pitts. F. W. and Chi. | 109½ | | |

—Boston is to put up twenty drinking fountains.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### After the Session--Doings at the Capital--Prospects of the Political Campaign.

### The Baltimore Republican Nominating Conventions.

### Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Flocking to Hear the News.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.--There were not many of the Congressmen who left the city last night. The greater number remain over, and take their departure this afternoon and evening. After the adjournment yesterday, the Republican members flocked to the central headquarters of the Union Republican Executive Committee to hear of the results so far of the campaign. The Secretary made a full explanation of what had been done by the Committee and what is to be done. The reports which he has received from all the States in the Union are most cheering.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Union men labor in the South, the prospect in that section is reported as very satisfactory and cheering. In North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana especially the Republicans are confident of success. They are working night and day, and are preparing to meet the Ku-Klux Klan with their own weapons.

**How the Georgia Negroes Will Vote.**

The negroes of Georgia, exasperated by the unwarranted and illegal action of the Legislature in expelling members on account of color, express themselves as determined to vote for Grant and Colfax, be the consequences what they may.

**Northern Speakers Going South.**

A general desire is expressed by our men South for good speakers to visit their country to meet Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs & Co. on the stump. Senator Wilson has volunteered to see that good speakers are supplied them. After the October session he has promised to get a dozen of the best stump speakers in the North, and go with them on an electioneering tour South.

**The Prospect in Indiana.**

The Indiana members, among whom is Senator Morton, are sanguine that their State will give at the least 25,000 majority for Grant.

**Illuminating the Halls of Congress.**

Mr. Samuel Gardiner, the electrician, has completed the electric gas-lighting apparatus ordered by Congress at its last session, and on Saturday evening the hall of the House of Representatives was successfully lighted for the first time. The old gas-pipes and "carrier tube" were removed, and the new pipes and electric burners put in their places, and so arranged as to throw the light more direct upon the floor of the House and galleries. The result is that twenty per cent. more light is produced. The magnetic engine and indicator are beautiful instruments, the operator having perfect control of the apparatus, independent of the dome and rotunda. For this purpose there is a cable laid from the battery to the House; as soon as the gas flows to the burners they are instantaneously lighted, thus preventing an escape of gas into the hall.

**The Treasury Department.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has designated the store of William Marchant, No. 80 Front street, New York, as an export bonded warehouse for tobacco, under section 73 of the new tax law.

## THE SURRATT TRIAL.

**A Plea that Surratt's Case is Covered by the Amnesty Proclamation.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.--In the Criminal Court to-day Surratt's counsel entered their special plea, setting forth the Amnesty Proclamation of July 4 in defense, claiming that Surratt is within that portion of the proclamation pardoning all parties of treason, felony, etc., who were not then under indictment for these offenses in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. His counsel claim that he was at that time solely under indictment for murder at common law, and not for treason or felony, and was consequently entitled to the benefits of the proclamation.

To this the prosecution enters a special demurrer and proceeds to argument.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

**Republican Nominating Convention--Selling a Game of Base Ball.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.--The Republicans of the Second and Third Congressional Districts hold primary elections to-night, to elect delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention, to be held to-morrow.

The Enterprise Base Ball Club, lately beaten by the Maryland for the championship, now produces an affidavit showing that one of its members sold the game for one hundred and eighty dollars, being an understanding with large betters.

James McBride and John Knight, prize-fighters, were arrested here and held to bail to prevent their fighting.

The Boys in Blue have a grand mass meeting to-morrow night.

**The Maine Election.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Sept. 22.--The *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of New England, has this morning, what purports to be a full return from all the towns and cities in Maine, and places the majority of Chamberlain for Governor at 18,856.

**The Resolution Hose Company.**

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22.--The Resolution Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here this morning. The Fire Department assembled at 9 o'clock, and escorted the visitors about the city. They will leave for Boston this afternoon.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, Sept. 22--A. M.--American securities are firm; United States Five-twenties, 72¼; Illinois Central, 90¾; Erie Railroad, 31.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.--United States bonds firm at 75¼@75¾.

PARIS, Sept. 22.--The Bourse is dull; Rentes closed last evening at 68f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22--A. M.--Cotton easier, but not lower. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Linseed cakes, £11 10s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d.

LONDON, Sept. 22--A. M.--Sugar firm.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Sept. 22--P. M.--Consols, 94¼ for both money and account; Erie Railroad, 31¼; Illinois Central, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22--P. M.--Cotton is now dull. Pork firm. Linseed Oil, £32 10s., in common casks. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 1d.

LONDON, Sept. 22--P. M.--Linseed Oil, £30 10s., in common casks. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22--2·30 P. M.--Cotton dull. Manchester advices are less favorable, causing dullness.

Breadstuffs quiet. California Wheat firm; red Western dull. Flour, 27s. 6d.a28s. Corn, 36s.3d. Peas heavy.

## POLITICAL BETTING.

**The Average About $1000 to $600 on Grant and Colfax.**

Wilkes' *Spirit* of last week remarks:--

We are constantly in receipt of letters from all parts of the country asking our opinion of the general result of the November election, and of the election prospects in the several States. Many of these letters propose to bet, and most of them wish to know how the betting stands, not only on the main issue, but upon the leading features of the canvass in the larger States. To all these we make the general answer, that betting on the general result has almost ceased since the Vermont election, from the unwillingness of any of the leading Democrats to bet at any rates whatever. Occasionally, however, heated discussions entrap the unwary Seymourites into expressions which they feel bound to support, and then a bet ensues, in which the Democrat usually requires three to two and sometimes two to one. The average, however, on the general issue, is about $1000 against $600 in favor of Grant; and, as we said before, there are very few takers at that. This gives a fair indication of public opinion, and particularly of the opinion of those Democratic organs which, while they proclaim Seymour and Blair's success as certain, will not put up a cent. This is an argument which the rank and file of the Democracy can understand, and they mark it as an evidence that that their leaders have given the thing up. The small office-seekers among them, therefore, are beginning to look for snug places in another quarter, and it will be a great Democratic stampede for shade and shelter. We will take this opportunity to say, that persons desiring to invest on Seymour may still get several thousand dollars covered at this office. This offer has stood in our columns for several weeks, but, we are sorry to say, without any response, except in the way of moral protest against the crime of betting from such exemplary Christians as the per umed *literati* of the *World*. They do not like it, evidently. The argument is too direct and conclusive for them, and they consequently meet it with epithets and deprecation.

The condition of the betting in regard to this State is rapidly becoming even; and on Griswold against Hoffman it is already even. Considerable money has been invested at this rate during the last three days. It is our opinion that Seymour and Hoffman will both be badly beaten in the State.

In Maine a large Republican increase is looked for. Betting has been made at $500 against $1000 that it will go Republican by 20 000. Pennsylvania is coming into favor at an even scale, and Ohio and Illinois begin to offer odds on their Republican candidates. As to Pennsylvania, we have the judgment of Simon Cameron to the effect that it is sure to go for Grant.

## GEORGIA.

**The Riot at Camilla, between the Whites and Blacks.**

The New York papers of this morning contain the following version of Camilla riot, on Saturday last:--

On Saturday last Colonel Pierce, Republican candidate for Congress from the Second District, and Captain Murphy, Republican Presidental elector, went to Camilla, Mitchell county, in the southwestern part of the State, to speak at a public meeting which had previously been announced. When near the town they were met by the sheriff of the county, who informed them that the people would not allow a radical to speak in Camilla. They persisted, however, and on reaching the Court House they and their friends were assaulted by a mob. Colonel Pierce is dangerously shot, Captain Murphy is badly hurt, and many more of the Republicans were killed and wounded. A large majority of the Republicans were colored men, who, obedient to Governor Bullock's proclamation of the 14th inst., had left their arms at home. They were beaten and shot down almost without any resistance. Official reports place the number of killed and wounded at fifty. Among the victims are a colored woman and her infant. These outrages are being perpetrated all over the State.

Governor Bullock sent a strong message to the Legislature this afternoon, accompanied by an official report of the riot from Major Howard, United States Army, commanding the subdistrict, and recommending the Legislature to call on the President for troops to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws of the State. After reading the message the following preamble and resolutions were offered in the Senate and House by the Republicans:--

*Whereas*, The laws of the United States prevent the organization of a militia force; and whereas the civil officers of the State are unable to execute the law and maintain the peace; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That his Excellency the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested to place at the disposal of the Governor of this State such military force from the armies of the United States as the said Governor may from time to time call for and deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and protection of the rights, lives, and property of the citizens of this State, and for the execution of the laws, orders, and decrees of the civil officers.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this action to the President by telegraph.

This was voted down by the Senate and House, and a committee was raised in each body, to whom the Governor's message was referred, and where it will lie buried.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1868.

The Money Market continues easy. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent; prime mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady; Government securities were a fraction higher; 105 was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for 6s of 1881; 115 for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; 109¼ for '67 5-20s; and 109¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103¼, no change; and old do. at 101, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were firmly held. Reading sold at 46½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 45, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania R. R. at 56¼@56½, no change; 128¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for Elmira preferred; 33¾ for Catawissa preferred; 25¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; 7 for Ridge Avenue; 26 for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 60 for Penn Township; 61½ for Girard; 91 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 65 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. About 2200 shares of Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¾@22¼, an advance of ¼; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 71 for Morris Canal preferred, and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 City 6s, Old | 101 | 100 | sh Read R. | b30. | 46⅛ |
| $5000 do. Old | 101 | 700 | do. | s. | 46⅜ |
| $500 do. New | 103¾ | 100 | do. | b30. | 46⅜ |
| $2000 do. New | 103¾ | 100 | do. | 2d. | 46⅜ |
| $2000 do. New | 103¾ | 100 | do. | b10. | 46⅜ |
| $200 do. New | 103¾ | 200 | do. | | 46⅜ |
| $1000 do. New | 103¾ | 300 | sh Leh Nav | | 22 |
| $900 do. New | 103¾ | 100 | do. | | 22 |
| $800 Pa 6s 2 series | 106¾ | 100 | do. | b5. | 22 |
| 100 sh Lit Sch R. | b60. 45 | 100 | do. | | 22 |
| 12 sh Leh V R. | 58⅝ | 500 | do. | b30. | 22 |
| 46 sh Penna R. | 56¾ | 350 | do. | | 22 |
| 100 do. | 56⅝ | 100 | do. | 2d. | 22 |
| 100 sh Sch Nav Pf | 19¾ | 25 | do. | | 21¾ |

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:--

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 143⅜ | 11·20 A. M. | 143 |
| 10·30 " | 143¼ | 11·23 " | 143⅜ |
| 10·45 " | 143¼ | 11·42 " | 143 |
| 11·11 " | 142⅞ | 12·10 P. M. | 142⅞ |
| 11·15 " | 142⅞ | 12·22 " | 142⅞ |
| 11·17 " | 142⅞ | 12·25 " | 142⅞ |

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114⅜; do., 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; do. July, 1865, 109@109⅛; do. July, 1867, 109¼@109½; 1868, 109¼@109½; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¼@119. Gold, 142⅞@143.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; old 5-20s, 114¼@114⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 110@110⅛; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1867, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1868, 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 143¼.

**Philadelphia Trade Report.**

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.--The Flour Market presents no new feature, and only 700 barrels were disposed of to supply the wants of the home consumers at $6 50@7·50 for superfine; $8@8 50 for extras; $9@9·50 for new spring Wheat extra family; $9 75@10 25 for old do. do.; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $9@9·50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 2500 bushels red at $2 20@2 30; and 500 bushels amber at $2 33. Rye may be quoted at $1·50 ₱ bush. for new Western. Corn is steady at yesterday's prices. Sales of yellow at $1·28@1 30; and Western mixed at $1 27@1·28. Oats are less active. Sales of 7000 bushels, part yesterday afternoon, at 72@77c. for dark and prime white Western.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds--Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $6 25@3 50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 80@2·85.

Bark is selling at $50 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....57 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....66

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Saranak, Turley, Mobile or New Orleans, Cope Bros.
Ship Cordelia, King, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Barque Meridian, Long, Bremen, do.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Anna Gillis, Mitchell, Portsmouth, C. G. Van Horn.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Weymouth, do.
Schr J. R. Meyers, Elwood, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Ann E. Cannon, Cobb, Boston, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, do.
Schr James S. Hewitt, Foster, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Chelsea, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Lynn, do.
Schr S. P. Cake, Endicott, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, Searsport, do.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman Boston, do.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Fair Haven, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Boston, do.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, do.
Eva Bell, Barrett, Marblehead, do.
Schr Crisis, Bower, Lynn, do.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Bordentown, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. Young, Young, Salem do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, do.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Boston, do.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr J. M. Bromall, Douglass, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Eri, Boyce, Boston, do.
Schr E. S. Edwards, Corson, Charleston, do.
Schr Annie Reppilier, Jeffers, Salem, do.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Marblehead, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Portland, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, 3 days from Wood's Hole, with guano to J. S. Reese
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Rockport.
Schr A. Young, Young, from

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## The Legal-Tender Act a Necessity.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

The *Journal of Commerce* has so often discussed the constitutionality of this question that we should suppose it might state with tolerable precision the ground upon which it stands. But, although we said, in reply to its attack upon this act of Congress, that it was supported on two grounds—first, that it had been found to be "necessary and proper" to carry into effect the powers involving pecuniary expenditure, specifically granted to Congress for purposes of war, and, second, that it was a reasonable and well-known means to the end which was sought to be accomplished—the *Journal* persists in stating that we had hinged its constitutionality upon the former of these grounds only.

We also stated that the measure became thus legal, inasmuch as the money fabricated from the precious metals had been persistently expelled from the United States, in consequence of the prevalence of small bills all over the Union.

A candid and intelligent examination of the effect of the universal habit of the country to treat such bills as the representatives of money—from a very general preference of them to coin as a thing to carry in the pocket and use in daily transactions—must lead to the conclusion that in a war of great magnitude the precious metals cannot be commanded in sufficient abundance for an unusual expenditure. The pockets of the people are the depositories of nearly as much, if not more, of the circulating medium than is collected together in banking institutions, and when this amount consists of gold and silver, it might constitute a sufficient fund, with the aid of what is deposited in banks, to justify the Government to rely upon it in war. Canada now holds a considerable share of our small coins, while the people of the United States hold the paper promises to pay them in the shape of stamps. The only coins which now circulate in the Atlantic portion of the United States are those (one, two, three, and five-cent. pieces) which have been degraded below the standard for other coins. The latter circulate here because they will not circulate in countries which keep up their standard to the recognized footing.

Now, suppose the United States shall be involved in another war during this state of the finances, to what extent would the Government be justified in adapting its pecuniary measures to the present financial condition? If it should call for the "constitutional currency," what else would flow in but nickel delicately touched with silver? Gold and silver in abundance for our wants could not be obtained. Must the nation for that reason submit to be annihilated, or may it not for its preservation from destruction adapt its pecuniary measures to the circumstances which exist? If it can do so now, when our finances are debauched with paper descending to fractional amounts, it could do so then, when they were so debauched with small bills, down to a dollar, that the expulsion of coins of that magnitude and above was as certain as the expulsion of our fractional coinage became by the issue of fractional currency. If the Government is ever to conduct war on the basis of the "constitutional currency," the event will have been preceded by a long course of experience in the opposite direction to that in which we have steadily travelled from the very origin of our Government. It will take years to establish the pre-eminence of the precious metals as a circulating medium.

The mode and manner of carrying into effect the powers of the Government must ever depend on the circumstances of the time. The Constitution contains only the great outlines of authority, and it is left to Congress to choose the means "necessary and proper" to effectuate the object, with no other limit than that they shall be reasonably conducive to the end, and not against any constitutional restriction. This rule has been laid down frequently by the Supreme Court, and it seems clear that the case in question comes within its operation.

## Reconstruction as it Stands.

*From the N. Y. Nation.*

It is three years and more since the close of the war, and to-day we have Tennessee demanding the aid of the United States army to keep in existence the State Government which represents, not perfectly perhaps, but still tolerably well, the principles in behalf of which the war was waged by the North; that is to say, the present State Government of Tennessee is in the hands of men who are and have been better lovers of the Union than of secession, and, under its rule, the colored citizens of the United States there resident are not oppressed, but each counts for as much politically as a white Tennesseean of equal intelligence; yet the Legislature has just been obliged to send a committee of its members to Washington to ask for the support of the Federal Government, and the request seems so reasonable that even Mr. Johnson feels bound to grant it. Certainly this is a fact that challenges careful consideration; and it will not seem less important if we extend our view so as to include the rest of the South, for the case of Tennessee cannot, we think, be held to be in any essential respect exceptional. The Legislature of that State has, to be sure, been sterner in disfranchishing formerly disloyal citizens than some, and perhaps most, of the other Southern Governments. And not unnaturally was this so. In Tennessee the Rebel and the Unionist were for years face to face in a hand-to-hand fight "for wife and life." Many of the Tennesseean law-makers of to-day, within the past six years, been hunted like wild beasts, and have set out by night for the Federal lines with their homes burning behind them to light them on the way. When a man has been compelled to live in the woods for days together, feeding his children on parched corn, or not feeding them at all, and has worn a cow-bell round his neck in order to get safely past Rebel pickets, where he would have been murdered without mercy; when he has watched from his hiding-place while his father or brother was first whipped and then was shot, in cold blood, by a man who, perhaps, called him by his Christian name just as the bullet was sent through his head or his heart, it is not surprising if he is slow of belief that persons formerly in rebellion ought to be allowed to rule the State in which he lives. Whether it was bad or good policy, it certainly was not at all unaccountable that Mr. Brownlow's government should have been so harsh in its treatment of disunionists as to deny them the right to govern or participate in governing their fellow-citizens.

But outside of Tennessee this proscriptive spirit—mild as it is at its worst—has not been very actively at work. In Georgia, for instance, nobody is disfranchised by the act of the local authorities; the Congress of the United States has done all the disfranchising that has been done in Georgia. But what is it that we see there, and what is it that we may very reasonably expect to see? The whites are in a majority in Georgia; there is as much likelihood that white Georgians will be oppressed by black ones as there is that the earth will soon begin to revolve round the moon. Nobody in the State or out of it ever said that the twenty or thirty colored members of the Legislature have ever shown a tyrannical or cruel disposition, or that there would be any reason to fear them if they had, or that the best interests of the State could not be promoted by the Legislature as it was when elected. Doubtless there were colored men in the Legislature who were not over-wise. Perhaps the Legislature has not yet been seen in this or any other country which has not contained a certain number of men whose opinions on almost any subject whatever would be of small value. But regardless of good policy, of the local law, and, as we think, of statesmanship—regardless of everything but the traditionary prejudice against negroes—the majority in the Georgia Legislature have just driven out of the House and Senate every one of the few men of color who had dared to be elected to seats in it. And this is only the prelude to other things that none of us will like so well. It is not intended by the Democratic majority that the Georgia negro should cast a vote any more than it is intended that he should be voted for. It is intended, in the case of each negro in that State, that the man who formerly bought and sold him shall regulate his whole existence, social as well as political; and nothing, we take it, is much surer than that before this time next year we shall see in operation a Georgia Black Code not so very different from the slave laws of 1858, much as has happened within the decade.

There are hardly two other Southern States in which it is impossible—indeed, in which it is not probable—that there will be the same defeat of almost all the results of the war. In Mississippi it has already taken place. In that State—the most degraded and ignorant, perhaps, of all the States of the Union—it is now, on the whole, almost as well, from the Southern point of view, to be the employer of a negro as it was formerly to be the owner of him. He is not salable now; but he can be kept in one's hands almost as closely as before, and one is almost as little responsible for the just or decent treatment of him. So also of Texas, as well as of Mississippi and Georgia; so of Arkansas; so, to a great extent, of Alabama. Louisiana is at peace because of the presence of Union soldiers, and for no other reason; and we ourselves think that if we except North Carolina and Florida—which latter is so small as hardly to be counted—nothing better could be said of the South generally than that it seems sure that the negroes will soon be reduced to a condition not very far removed from their old condition, and that in most towns south of Tennessee no white man who is not a believer in a "white man's government" is going to be allowed to live in comfort or safety.

If nothing worse were to happen than the social ostracism of the Northern men who have gone to the South, the matter would still be lamentable enough. On account of the discouragement of immigration, an immense tract of the national territory would be condemned, for a generation or two longer, to lie half-inhabited and half-cultivated by a comparatively uncivilized people—more or less barbarous masters and serfs. But if we may judge by the course taken by Georgia, the ostracism of Northerners at the South is not to be all that we have gained by the war. We are, as we have said, to have, besides that, the virtual enslavement of the negro population. We have not yet heard any suggestion of a way to prevent Georgia's proceeding as far as she likes—and we know how far that is—in the way upon which she has entered. She has declared negroes ineligible to office, and so they may be under her constitution; but whether they are or not, who is to say no to her Legislature? Nothing hinders her declaring negroes incapable of voting. Nothing, we imagine, short of a United States army, or, possibly the fear of one, can hinder her from taking her own course in all respects. We have made the mistake of letting the South slip from the grasp of military power before we could be said to have honestly completed the work of reconstruction. It may have been necessary to take that erroneous course. Perhaps if we had not done ill, we should have seen the Democrats in power doing worse. We can congratulate ourselves on having at least attempted to do our duty by the people whom we freed from their masters and the people whom we freed from their slaves—on having done something towards bringing the South into conformity with the customs and laws which regulate society among the more civilized nations. But it is not to be denied that, as regards this work, we seem to have attempted rather than to have succeeded. The state of affairs in Georgia and Tennessee is such as may well make us doubt whether, between the two stools Restoration and Reconstruction, we have not fallen to the ground—have not had all the trouble and anxiety of trying to make a new South, and have not, after all, unconditionally, or all but unconditionally, readmitted the old South—the South in which Andersonville was possible, the South of slave-laws, of dense ignorance, of social and political tyranny, whose very virtues are the virtues of a time that is gone by, and in this age are for the most part vices that help to keep a people out of the current of progress.

If this be so—and we do not know on what theory Georgia (except so far as we can keep a Federal police there, and strengthen it to any desirable extent) is less her own mistress than Tennessee is, or New York, or Massachusetts—then a heavy responsibility is laid on the Republican party. To do anything towards preventing the full consummation of the plans of the present generation of Southern politicians and statesmen, it will be necessary that the Republican party should keep in power. A present success of the Democratic party means, of course, a restoration of the Union as it was. Four years more of Republican administration, and a Democratic success will mean something better than that, but not what will even then be needed—a supervision by the enlightened and unprejudiced part of the country over the rest of it—a surety on the part of all men in the South, loyal or disloyal, that behind the governments now established there is the irresistible force of the nation at large. Republican success is for the present certain, we suppose; but it has been endangered, and easily may be endangered again. We hope for much from the next four years, but we must watch warily, or lose all that has been gained.

## Democrats in the War.

*From the Boston Post.*

Among the unjustifiable assumptions of the radicals, none has been more false than the assertion that the ranks of the Federal army, during the war, were almost exclusively filled by members of their party. Here in Massachusetts, the very hot-bed of their growth and the point of their numerical strength, the first three companies that reached Boston in response to the Governor's call were composed principally of Democrats. Captain Dike, a Democrat, and the son of a Democrat, was notified at midnight, at Stoneham, that his company was wanted in Boston, and it was on Boston Common at 11 o'clock the next morning. Major Watson, of the 6th Regiment, who gallantly led his men through the mob in Baltimore, was a prominent Democrat, as were most of his followers. One of the earliest companies to volunteer was a Democratic company from New Bedford. Captain Devereux, of Salem, was a Democrat, and a large portion of his men were Democrats. General Guiney says the 9th Regiment was composed entirely of Democrats. Colonel Burrill was a Democrat, and a majority of his regiment entertained the same political opinions. In Nims' Battery nearly every man was a Democrat. General Butler says there were not three hundred Republican voters among the six thousand men he enlisted to follow him to New Orleans. Among the Democratic officers whose commands were also largely composed of Democrats, were General Cowdin, Colonel Parker, Major Wilder, and many others. When Major Wilder was called upon to suppress the riot in this city, he was ready for duty in less than two hours after notice, and did his work faithfully.

But a few weeks ago Dr. Loring received a merited rebuke from General Schouler, President of the Grant Club at Lynn, at a Republican meeting there. Loring, like Charles Sumner, called the Democrats Rebels, and in the course of his remarks appealed to General Schouler to confirm his allegation. The General said in response, "He had been a Republican from the start, and did not come into the party after the war was over; that he could not endorse the remarks of Loring; that Democrat as well as Republican had volunteered for the defense of the Union; that Democrat as well as Republican lay side by side on every battle field of the South; that Democrat as well as Republican had returned to their homes worn and disabled by the war; or lay side by side in every graveyard in New England; and that he, for one, would not acquiesce in the slanders that had been heaped upon them." The General, as Adjutant of the State during the war, knows as well as any citizen in it the character of the men who filled the ranks of the army from Massachusetts, and is too honorable to indorse the calumnies of grovelling recreants who fawn for thrift before the power of radicalism, and abuse their old associates to ingratiate themselves into favor with those they deem ready to reward scandal with promotion. In civil action the Democrats were as prompt in sustaining the war as the radicals. Governor Andrews said, in addressing soldiers, that the heart of all Massachusetts beat in sympathy with his words, from the shores of Cape Cod to the hills of Berkshire. Party spirit was allayed, political differences were forgotten. The Hon. B. F. Hallett, Democrat, and the Hon. Edward Everett, Republican, addressed the same meetings. Mr. Northend, Democrat, in the Legislature moved to provide for the discipline and instruction of a military force and to aid families of volunteers. Governor Andrew commissioned officers without regard to their politics. Henry Wilson said he recommended citizens for commissions without thinking of their party. The law authorizing the issue of seven millions of State scrip to sustain the war was voted for by every Democrat in the Legislature. General Schouler, in his history, says the people of the State were a *unit* in support of the war. The Hon. H. L. Dawes publicly complimented the Democratic press for its supported of the war. The Democratic State Committee in 1861 expressed themselves as decidedly in favor of energetically prosecuting the war as did the Republican Committee. The Hon. J. H. Clifford, Republican, President of the State Senate, 1862, said, "Already have gallant sons of Massachusetts, native and adopted, of every class and condition, and holding every variety of opinion upon controverted questions of policy and principle, marched as a band of brothers to the field to uphold the common flag, or to fall in its defense." The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Democrat, in calling the House of Representatives to order, as the senior Representative, same year, called upon its members to dedicate themselves, heart and soul, "to uphold, to re-establish and perpetuate our sacred and beloved Union." Mr. Bullock, President of the Republican Convention, 1862, said, "all were agreed in the prosecution of the war."

So in the private walks of life, the Democrats were as active—and their families—in sustaining the war for the Union, in every manner in which the humanity and the patriotism of citizens were indicated, as any portion of the community; facts more numerous than we have space to here enumerate conclusively establish this. In the midst of the war the Democrats nominated a General in the field as their candidate for Governor; after the war they nominated another General who nobly distinguished himself in the war, and who was selected, at the close of the great contest, to present the worn and stained battle flags of the State to the Governor to be preserved in the archives of the Commonwealth.

## The Presidential Contest—Wendell Phillips and the Women's Rights Women.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Some twelve months ago, among the Republican party leaders and managers, apprehensions were entertained that Wendell Phillips, with his radical abolition faction on negroes' rights, and Miss Susan B. Anthony and Company on women's rights, including the right of suffrage, would be apt to make some mischief in this Presidential campaign in a third party movement against the Republican candidate, and especially in the event of General Grant's nomination.

The platform of Phillips on negroes' rights embraced—first, the proposition of "Old Thad Stevens" of some "mild measure" of Southern confiscations, whereby the freedmen might be provided each with a homestead of forty acres of land and a mule to work it; and, secondly, universal negro suffrage, North and South, by act of Congress. He had no hope of these things from the Fortieth Congress, and but little hope in the Republican party. He had no faith whatever in General Grant, and subsequently the developments of the impeachment trial excited his especial wrath and vengeance against Chief Justice Chase. Since the Chicago Convention Phillips has become less violent in his philippics, and is much less conspicuously before the public than he was last winter. In fact, in almost disappearing from the public eye he has been almost entirely overlooked in the excitements of this canvass. We had anticipated a third party in this fight, on an independent negroes' rights and women's rights platform, under the direction of Phillips as chief engineer, and it is somewhat remarkable that no such party ticket or platform is in the field.

The Republican party at Chicago made a regular back down on negroes' rights in declaring that while compulsory universal negro suffrage by act of Congress was a good thing in the South, it was best to leave this matter in the North to the discretion of the several States. Next, in regard to women's rights not a delegate or volunteer appeared in the Chicago Convention, and not a word was said upon the subject. Moreover, the constitutional amendment, article fourteen, the work of the Republican party, provides that suffrage throughout the United States may be extended to all races and colors on the universal principle, but that it shall be limited to males above the age of twenty-one years. Thus on negroes' rights, as advocated by Phillips and his radical abolition faction, and on women's rights, as advocated by Miss Susan B. Anthony, George Francis Train and Company, the Republican party has utterly failed in the nomination of General Grant to come up to the mark.

And how is it with the Democracy? In their nominating Convention at Tammany Hall they gave our fellow-citizens of African descent pretty clearly to understand that the fundamental idea of the Democratic party is that this is "the white man's government," while on women's rights they laughed and shouted, and yelled and screamed in their uproarious mirth over Miss Anthony's petition, as if they thought it the funniest thing in the world and the richest joke of the season. What would have happened had Wendell Phillips, in behalf of the black man, and Miss Anthony, in behalf of the white woman, appeared in the Tammany Convention, arm in arm, there is no telling. In all probability Horatio Seymour would have swooned in a flood of tears under Wade Hampton's denunciations of the radical outrage. At all events there is but little comfort to be found for Phillips or Miss Anthony, the women or the negroes, in the Democratic ticket or platform.

How is it, then, that the radical abolition or negroes' rights party of Phillips, combined with the women's rights party, have no ticket of their own in this contest? Is the philanthropic proposition of forty acres of land and a mule to every freedman in the South given up? Is the grand idea of universal female suffrage abandoned? We think not. Had the Democrats boldly taken up the advocacy of universal suffrage to white women as a safeguard against universal negro suffrage, the whole face of things in this canvass might have been changed. But the failure of the Democrats to seize their golden opportunity does not end the agitation. As neither Phillips nor Miss Anthony, however, have anything in their peculiar line of business promised from either of the two great parties of the day, and as it would be a waste of labor to attempt now to get up a third Presidential party of any account, we dare say that Phillips and his political guerrillas and Miss Anthony and her women's rights women have agreed to let this Presidential contest go by default, but are determined to take the field early for the campaign of 1872. They doubtless expect that General Grant will be elected, that under his administration the whole business of Southern reconstruction and restoration will be definitely settled, together with the money question, and that then will be the time for a tremendous political revolution in behalf of a general division of property all round among all races and all colors, free farms, free markets and free love, and universal female suffrage and women's rights.

## Radical Treatment of the South.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Macaulay, somewhere in his history, draws a spirited and impressive contrast between the retrospective sentiment excited by the English wars in Scotland and the English wars in Ireland. Since the absorption of Scotland, that country has been treated by England with a wise magnanimity which has obliterated all hostile feelings, and the consequence is that each people has long regarded with sympathetic admiration the deeds of valor performed by the other when they were spilling each other's blood. The heroism exhibited by both sides is thrown into the common stock of national glory. Burns' patriotic songs are read with as thorough enjoyment by the people of the southern part of the island as by the descendants of the "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled." Walter Scott describes with as keen a zest the valor and conduct by which his ancestors were defeated and made to run like cowards, as if every throb of his pulse were not that of an ingrained Scotchman. But the Irish poet Moore, though a far less intense Irishman than the great novelist was a Scotchman, would sooner have cut off his right hand than have written a stanza celebrating the prowess of the English forces in any of the Irish battles. Every engagement on Irish soil is still a fountain of exasperation to Irish feeling. The memory of English valor perpetuates hatred but rouses no admiration. The consequence is, that the wars of two centuries ago contribute to the bitter alienation which makes the Irish question to-day the most difficult problem in British politics.

The Democratic party is aiming to treat the South, since the close of the war, as England has treated Scotland; to respect its local feelings and prejudices, to encourage its trade, to build up its prosperity, and efface the unpleasant memories of former quarrels and contests. The Republican party, on the other hand, is treating the South as England has treated Ireland; forcing upon it institutions it abhors, exasperating its local prejudices, repressing its development, and domineering over it with all the insolence of conquerors. If the Democratic party succeeds, the South will be our Scotland; if the Republican party, it will continue to be our Ireland. In a country like England, where there is a state religion, it would seem consistent and logical that the national church should be upheld in every part of the empire. But Scotland was wisely left to worship according to her own preferences, and was permitted to retain her own jurisprudence; while an opposite system in Ireland has kept that country in a state of chronic irritation and ill-suppressed mutiny. The Republican party is more absurdly tyrannical towards the South than the English Government has been towards Ireland. What language would be strong enough to portray English despotism and insolence, if, instead of attempting to force upon Ireland the Episcopal Church which England adopts herself, she should use her power to force the Methodist or the Baptist religion which she rejects? What would be said of the tyranny and folly of England if she should undertake to force the Roman Catholic religion upon Scotland while she enacts laws against it at home? But this scarcely conceivable folly would be similar to what the Republican party is perpetrating in the South. Negro suffrage, which is rejected and scorned in the North, where the negroes are few and it would do little harm, has been forced upon the South, where the negroes are numerous and the danger great. A more flagrant inconsistency, a more exasperating insult, cannot be imagined. If we are going to force upon the South anything which the South detests, we should at least have the apology of its being something which we do not ourselves reject. No insolence can be more insufferable, no hypocrisy more odious, than to be apostles and propagandists of a system in which we do not believe, and to resort to persecution and the sword to compel people to do what we have shown by recent examples that we scorn to do ourselves. And yet this is the hopeful method adopted by the Republicans for recovering the alienated affections of the South!

The Republicans are making the late war the hinge of the Presidential campaign. They invoke all the bitter animosities and sectional hatred which prevailed when we were drafting soldiers to fight against the South. To accuse the Democratic party of slackness in the war is regarded as their best electioneering weapon. To denounce the Southern people as Rebels is thought the best justification of the Republican policy. The subjugation and humiliation of the South is as much the aim now as it was six years ago. It is not a policy of peace, but of passion, revenge, and domination. The symbol of the canvass on the Republican side is the sword. Its leader is a man who knows no trade but war, selected because the old feeling of hostility would more naturally rally around him than around a statesman or a civilian. If Virginia should send General Lee to the Senate, or if the Southerners in the Democratic Convention had asked for his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, such a selection would be denounced by the Republicans as an affront to Northern self-respect. And yet they put forward our most distinguished soldier and brandish his sword in the face of the South, as if the Southern people had no pride or sensibilities which Northern insolence is bound to consider. The effect of such management is to make the memories of the war a source of perpetual irritation between the two sections; to cause the South to regard itself as a subjugated and persecuted people, threatened with still further humiliations if the Republican party succeeds. Perseverance in such a course will make the Southern question as endless and irritating in this country as the Irish question is in Great Britain, and will keep open perennial fountains of bitterness in all the battle-fields of the late war.

## How Not To Do It.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Everybody has heard of the unfortunate adventurer who drew in a raffle an enormous elephant, with an appetite corresponding to its proportions. The acquisition of this beast would have been exceedingly delightful to its new proprietor, only he could not afford to keep it; and could neither sell it nor give it away. The Democratic ex-slaveholders seem to be mostly in this perplexing predicament. They would like hugely to have the colored vote for Seymour, but, even if it were to be had for the asking, their attempts to ask for it are ludicrous in the extreme. Under the circumstances this is not an easy thing to do; there being a great deal of human nature in the bosom of the Patriarch, some of it is apt to get into his mouth, and his experiments in adjusting his organs of speech to seek for favors from his late bondmen result pretty often in the most remarkable contortions. The endeavors of the ex-masters, in this department of public duty, to hit the exact line between the most sublime condescension and the friendliest familiarity, give to all their addresses, and speeches, and leading articles the same duality of tone which characterized the vocal organs of Mr. Orator Puff. These, as the reader will remember, were sometimes to "B alt.," and instantly sunk to "G below."

Good Lord," he exclaimed in his ne and-she tones,
'Help me out! help me out! I have broken my bonea!'
'Help you out," said a Paddy who passed; "what a bother!
There's two of you there; can't you help one another?"

—The consequence of this extensive vocal register is that these Southern Democrats sometimes sigh, and sometimes swear; sometimes, by way of suitable gesture, they snap the fingers of those hands which anon are raised in the attitude of petition; now they are ferocious, and now fascinating; and so they go on vibrating between threats and promises, until the puzzled freedman, finding it impossible easily to decide whether they are friends or foes, will hardly give them the benefit of the doubt. That blacks should vote at all, they hold to be an insufferable grievance; but if blacks must vote, let it by all means be upon their side! The vote in such incapable hands is utterly worthless unless they can secure it—then, indeed, it becomes at once and incalculably precious. In a word, if they can convert voters into moral slaves, to do their bidding, to sustain their opinions, to become their unquestioning and convenient instruments, all will be serene and they will be content. On the other hand, a freedman who will not vote for Seymour is a rascal, an idiot, an ingrate, a lunatic, an incendiary, and a knave! So they offer him glasses of rum and eleemosynary breeches, houses and employment, groceries and boots; but if these blandishments are disregarded, the Patriarchs relapse into the old fury, and threaten nakedness, hunger, houselessness, and every other form of the most fearful destitution.

These vibratory emotions we have already pointed out as exhibited in all their beauty in the "Address of the Democratic white voters of Charleston to the colored voters of the State generally"—a document excessively smooth and saccharine in spots, but which ends with a promise of "wretchedness and ruin" to all blacks who are base enough to cast a Republican ballot. Of course, the animus of such a production is logically evident. The expression of hatred is always more sincere than the wheedling of an affected interest, and men do not bully those whom they are anxious, from a disinterested motive, to persuade. These past-patriarchs must learn to control their tempers—a very difficult thing for them to learn—if they would convince the freedmen that Seymour is their warmest and most trustworthy friend—feeling for them, praying for them, planning for them by day and affectionately dreaming of them by night. The freedman may not be learned in American politics, but a bitter experience has sharpened his faculties of observation, as they would have been sharpened if he had been no more than a mere animal, and he knows well enough that he might have waited long indeed for his liberty of voting, or for liberty of any description, if he had waited for Horatio Seymour to undertake, in the dark drama of the day, the benevolent part of a Moses. He knows that the men who talk thus smoothly to him have ten thousand times announced to the world that his bondage was perpetual, that it arose from the nature of things, that it was based upon the Holy Scripture, was established under the Old Dispensation and confirmed under the New, and was as permanent and immutable as Christianity itself. He knows—he knew long ago—that he was purposely kept in a condition of ignorance and degradation. He knows, text and margent, the whole of the old slave code, for the commentaries upon it were constantly written in blood and scars upon his back. He understands alike the cursing and the coaxing. He estimates at their full value the temptations which are extended to him; and if he is frightened into apparent acquiescence for a moment, he will ere long, by the force of instinct, reason himself back to a just comprehension of the situation. Any class of men would, under the same circumstances, do this; but these freedmen will be specially helped and kindly encouraged, and, if necessary, their rights will be sternly defended should they be cruelly and inequitably assailed. They know that they have friends; they know who they are; and it is the consciousness that they know this, and will know it better day by day, which rouses the impotent wrath of Southern Seymourites and occasions all the idle talk about "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers" which is the burden of half the "Democratic" speeches in those regions. Is it to be for an instant supposed that the ignoble timidity of which the Southern Democrats are making a display discreditable to human nature will promote their interests, selfish and shameful as those interests are?

There was but one prudent policy for them to pursue, and they have avoided it with childish absurdity. They might have been consistently humane; they might have recognized frankly the real rights of the emancipated; they might have mastered the passions of hatred and revenge which the failure of the Rebellion has left smoldering, and addressed themselves with cheerful and hearty alacrity to the wise arrangement of their solial relations. Then the presence of the black population would have occasioned no unmanly embarrassment, nor would they have been driven to the expedients of a discreditable and unavailing duplicity. They would have been saved from fawning and flattery on the one hand and from cowardly menaces upon the other. They have chosen a different course; but while they pursue it they settle nothing, adjust nothing, advance no real prosperity of the South, remove no private prosperity of their own from jeopardy. One position or another they must ultimately accept. They must recognize the human and natural rights of all, without the least fraudulent reservation, expressed or implied, without the smallest unjust limitation, or they must lose the little hold upon the colored population which the Rebellion has left them.


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1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

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GAS FIXTURES.

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## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Some reports from Spain state that the insurrection in that country is not a movement of the Liberals alone, but is supported by all parties. It is stated that the revolutionists have failed at some points, owing to the want of leaders.

The rumor that Queen Isabella will abdicate is generally discredited.

The *Moniteur* publishes exciting intelligence received yesterday from Spain, and says the reported accession of some of the crews of the fleet at Madrid to the revolutionary movement gives gravity to the news, but the accounts so far received are imperfect. It is certain, however, that the Ministry has resigned and that General Concha has been summoned to Madrid to form a new Cabinet.

At last accounts the capital remained quiet.

The *Moniteur* adds: "The event prevented the Queen of Spain from meeting the Emperor Napoleon again, as she left St. Sebastian on Saturday for Madrid."

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The government candidate of the Department of Nievie has been elected to the Corps Legislatif by a large majority.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Hon. Anson Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy have arrived in this city, and are stopping at the Grosvenor Hotel.

LONDON, Sept. 21, midnight.—The following news has been received from Spain:

The resignations of Gonzales Bravo and the members of his cabinet have been accepted.

A parley has been held between the royal officers and some rebel leaders, but the result is not known A body of rebels 14,000 strong have gathered near Valladolid to intercept the Queen and prevent her from returning to Madrid.

The whole of Andalusia is in the hands of the revolutionists. It is rumored that the revolutionists are acting in support of the interests of Duke Montpensier. Great excitement prevails in Madrid.

MUNICH, Sept. 21.—The Military Convention of the South German States commences its session today.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The King of Prussia was received with great enthusiasm on his tour through Holstein and at Hamburg, where he is now stopping.

HAMBURG, Sept. 21.—King William arrived in this city yesterday. He came up the river Elbe on board the steamship Hammonia, and when within a short distance of the city, the steamer ran aground on a sand bank and was unable to get off. After some delay the King and the officers of the royal staff embarked on a small steamboat, and were brought to this city.

The King meets with a hearty welcome from the citizens. To-day he made a visit to the Bourse, and in reply to an address said: "Peace is desired by all. I have the surest hope that it will not be broken. My speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurance of that hope, and I cannot understand how opposite impressions could have been derived from the words I used on that occasion." (Great cheering.)

TRIESTE, Sept. 21.—The steamer Frolic has gone to Venice.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Important Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following correspondence has just been made public:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1868.—The Commanding General of the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, Brevet Major General Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, reports that there is danger of an assault upon a torchlight procession in New Orleans to-night. You will so dispose and employ the troops under your command as to prevent such assault and preserve the peace. Please acknowledge a receipt of this dispatch. By command of General Grant.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General United States army, Washington, D. C.: Dispatch received. There is no danger in my opinion of any assault upon the procession to-night. The danger is that the negroes will commence a riot, and the public property may possibly be destroyed. I have made arrangements to protect it, and shall use all my disposable troops for the purpose. Am I to interfere any further than this. The Governor has not asked for assistance.

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

An application for troops was received an hour after the above was sent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1868.—Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisiana: Your dispatch of this date received and approved. J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—J. C. KELTON, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: An I expected, everything passed off quietly in the Republican procession on Saturday night last.

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

The New Orleans Times of the 18th says it has the verbal assurance of General Hatch that no such idea was conveyed or intended to be conveyed as that the dispositions of the troops were rendered necessary by the danger of an attack upon the procession.

### From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—A mass meeting of about 3000 negroes was held at the square this evening. Speeches were made declaring a want of confidence in the Republican State Central Committee, as not being in favor of justice and equal rights to all. Several white and colored speakers addressed the crowd, denouncing carpet-baggers as needy politicians who had come to Virginia to make a living off the blacks, and who did not intend that the blacks should have any office. The case of the negroes in the Georgia Legislature was brought up as a warning.

The Secretary of the State Central Committee obtained a hearing for five minutes in denial of the charges against that body, but the resolution was passed by acclamation.

Captain R. G. Morris Surface, manager of the Clover Hill coal pits, was killed by being run over by a railroad car.

### Reported Riot in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 21.—A terrible riot is reported to have taken place at Camilla, the county seat of Marshall county, Georgia, last Saturday. A procession of freedmen, with banners and music, marching towards Camilla, were stopped some distance out by a deputation of citizens, who demanded that they should give up their arms before entering the town. This they refused to do, and continuing their way paraded through the streets. An intoxicated citizen fired into the procession, when the freedmen are said to have returned the fire. The citizens then rallied in force, attacked and dispersed the freedmen, killing thirty-five and wounding many more. The killed and wounded of the freedmen amounted to 75 or 100. The loss to the citizens was five wounded.

The news of this riot has caused some excitement. It is known the negroes are armed throughout the State, but the whites have no serious fears of disturbances if the negroes are not precipitated into riots through violent appeals to their passions.

### From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—Governor Claighton, while out hunting yesterday, accidentally shot himself in the left hand, rendering amputation necessary, which was successfully performed.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—The Appeal's Tuscumbia special to-day says that three negroes, confined in jail there, charged with burning the female seminary ten days since, were taken out by a body of the Ku Klux, estimated at from 150 to 300, carried a short distance out and hung to a bridge. Strong resistance was made by the authorities and a skirmish ensued, but the officials were overpowered and locked up in a room.

### From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—About twenty Washington Knights Templars started to-day for the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on a pleasure excursion. They will be gone about ten days.

An Omaha dispatch says the citizens of that place held a business meeting this morning, at which the project of connecting Omaha with St. Louis by an air line railroad was strongly advocated, and Omaha gives assurances that she would furnish as much money for the enterprise in proportion to her population as St. Louis.

### From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Governor Warmouth has issued a proclamation calling for the election of Presidential Electors and members of Congress on the 3d of November.

A joint resolution passed the House to-day requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to propose and support the repeal of the act by which the organization of militia in this State is prohibited.

### From Canada.

OWEN SOUND, Sept. 21.—George Brown, Postmaster at this place, F. Atterger, John Robinson and Charles Kennedy started for Calpy's Islandten days ago. No information having been received here regarding them, a tug boat chartered to go in search returned this morning with the body of Kennedy, which was found on White Cloud island, very much disfigured. Another tug left to-day for further search. Robinson was lately from New Orleans. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire village.

LONDON, Canada, Sept. 21.—The boiler in Murray & Anderson's foundry exploded to-day, severely injuring three workmen; one has since died.

### From New York.

UTICA, Sept. 21.—The convention of colored citizens will be held here on the 6th and 7th, and not on the 5th, as before stated.

OSWEGO, Sept. 21.—The schooner Resolute, from Belleville, Ontario, for this port, with barley, in attempting to enter the harbor last night, struck the west pier, and has gone to pieces. The crew were saved.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The first frost appeared last night.

### From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—A serious rupture occurred between Bishop Duggan, Catholic, and some of his clergy in this city. The matter has been referred to Rome for adjustment.

### From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—The new Academy of Music opened to-night.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—A large Republican meeting was held last evening at Twentieth and Catharine streets. The President was Colonel James Given.

D. Y. Kilgore, Esq., was the first speaker. He alluded to affairs in the South, the terrorism existing there, detailing various outrages reported to be committed by the Ku-Klux Klan, and declared that the Union men were constantly in fear of their lives. This state of things was attributed to the course of the Democratic party. The Democratic masses in the South are kept in ignorance by their aristocratic leaders, who feared enlightenment because the people, as they began to see their way clear, would leave this party. On the other hand the Republican party has fostered education, and everywhere throughout the North there are peace and freedom of opinion. After a brief discussion of the financial question, the speaker declared that if Seymour and Blair are elected it would cause another rebellion, as Frank Blair has threatened war already. Grant will go forward not for conquest but for peace and prosperity.

Mr. A. Wilson Henszey, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Second District, was next introduced. He spoke of the interest the workingmen have in this contest. This nation, he said, is a nation of laborers. The capital supports the labor. There is a bond of sympathy existing between the employer and the employe. Protect the employer and you protect the workingman. The Republican party has always favored protection to American industry. The speaker then referred to the contest of 1848, and said that the Democrats had then perpetrated a fraud upon the people of Pennsylvania. They declared that Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay. By that they carried Pennsylvania, and when the question came up in the Senate there was a tie, and a Democratic Vice-President betrayed his State, as many Democratic leaders have done since. At that time Simon Cameron got a handbill, on which was inscribed, "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842." He held it up in full view of Mr. Dallas, but in the face of it he voted against the interests of the country, against Pennsylvania, and against the laboring men. The Democrats brought a big gun—Sunset Cox—here last week. He came to talk to the business men. He said that the blacksmiths—the laboring men—were not fit to rule this country. You must have educated men, men of affluence, and in that Christian gentleman, Horatio Seymour, you have some evidences of educated men, according to Democratic views. General McClellan was an educated man, appointed at the head of the army. He did not bring victory. A tanner from Illinois, however, was placed at the head of the Boys in Blue and led them to victory, and crushed out the Rebellion. The speaker had visited workshops and factories. He found not traitors there but patriots. Schuyler Colfax is a working man, but his executive ability is vastly superior to that of Horatio Seymour.

The Chairman then introduced the Hon. William B. Mann, who was heartily greeted. Colonel Mann spoke mainly on the subject of Gold vs. Greenbacks, and gave a scathing rebuke to the leaders of the greenback system. He spoke of the actual and relative value of the two currencies, and rendered doubly forcible each argument by practical illustrations. He also alluded to Vermont, and asked, in tones which were unmistakable in their meaning—"Oh! have you heard the news from Maine?"

Colonel Mann was frequently interrupted by applause, and was often obliged to desist from speaking for several minutes.

The meeting was also addressed by Doctor Keith, of Ohio, Captain A. B. Hutchinson, of Chester county, Lorin Blodgett and William Moran, Esqs.

—An immense meeting of the Republican party was held last night at Front and Dauphin streets, in the Nineteenth ward. The houses in the vicinity were brilliantly illuminated, presenting a most beautiful sight, and a spacious platform was erected, which was gaily decorated by torches and the national emblems. John Bromley, Sr., was elected to preside.

Hon. George Connell was the first speaker. He advocated not his own cause but Hartranft and Campbell, who are to be re-elected to the offices they have filled so well, and for Grant and Colfax, destined to carry the Union as by a whirlwind. The issues to-day are distinct which divide the two great parties. There is a gulf so wide and deep that no man can hesitate which side to choose. The Republican party is accused of having been the cause of much of the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs; and that the election of Seymour and Blair would effect a change. The responsibility should not rest on the party during the period that Andrew Johnson was President. James Buchanan came into power by the Democratic party, and shortly afterwards the banks suspended and business houses closed. All the passenger railway companies then paid for laying their tracks was 60 cents a day, and that was a specimen of Democratic advantage. If times are poor now, it can be remedied by the election of Grant and Colfax instead of the Democratic nominees. After the call of pale death a visit from the Sheriff is the most to be dreaded, and a look into the amount of business at the Sheriff's office might be made significant. The records of that office in 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, when Buchanan was President, showed that three times as many writs were issued to sell property as were in 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. The speaker intended to press to a final passage the bill limiting the fees of the Sheriff to a given figure. During Buchanan's administration, permits were granted for the erection of 7800 houses, while in the last three years and six months there has been an increase of 4600 houses. The mechanics are paid good wages, instead of sixty cents a day, which should dissipate the cry about hard times. Everywhere it was the same in this respect as in Philadelphia; and Pennsylvania has prospered more in the last five years than ever before in the same time.

The Pacific Railroad was an enterprise belonging to the Republican party, and it bound together with iron bands the Atlantic and Pacific. Who can look at these improvements and not feel proud of belonging to the Republican party? In years to come the history of the subjugation of the Rebellion will be proudly related—how slavery was wiped out from the land—how the resources of the country were increased, and the votes cast for Lincoln and Grant be referred to with pride. He asked, Was a Republican Rebel ever heard of? (Cries of No.) Would it not be a white swan? (Laughter.) The Rebels who threw shot and shell into Gettysburg did not vote for Lincoln, not a man of them.

Speeches were then made by Lieutenant Lemuel C. Reeves and Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., when Major J. T. Pratt was introduced. He discussed the reconstruction acts of Congress, arguing that, as the Southern States had no legal governments when the war closed, under the Constitution it became the duty of Congress to see that those States had governments republican in form, and laws were enacted with that end in view. Lenient measures were extended to the conquered Rebels and liberty given to those who had been in bondage. The reconstruction acts of Congress were conceived in moderation, and are wisely calculated to restore the prostrate energies of the South, and give peace and prosperity to the country. They do not restore the Rebels to power, because only loyal men—only the friends of Republican institutions—should be clothed with authority. This is the last contest which we will have upon the question of citizenship as respects the status of the colored man. Equality before the law shall hence forth be an accepted principle of our national policy, as it has heretofore been a part of the Declaration of Independence upon which our Government was founded. Major Pratt then discussed the financial aspect of the contest, arguing that the Democratic party is responsible for it, by the sympathy they extended to the Rebels, and their active co-operation.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Charles Gibbons, William McMichael, and others, after which a substantial collation was partaken of at the residence of Mr. Justice, No. 2252 N. Front street, to which ample justice was done.

—A Democratic meeting was held last evening in Vine street, above Fifth, and a large flag was raised. Dr. Theodore Roth presided. The President introduced Stephen S. Remak, who discussed at some length the issues now agitating the public mind. Addresses were also made by John O'Byrne, Theodore Oehstchlager, R. L. Temple, L. N. Granger, Joseph L. Springer, and others. The Young Men's Keystone Club attended the meeting.

—The Democratic citizens of the Second ward assembled in mass meeting, last evening, at Ninth and Christian streets. Thomas J. Barger, Esq., presided.

Lewis C. Cassidy was the first speaker. He alluded to the manner in which the officers of the Government, municipal and otherwise, had performed their duty under the present administration, contending that they had been derelict in the discharge thereof, and, as a consequence, those whose interests they had been selected to serve had a right to demand of them an account of their stewardship. An examination into the manner in which things had been done would show a great waste in the public money. In referring to the city of Philadelphia, he said that at one time Philadelphians were proud in being able to say that it was the most cleanly city in the Union, and that New York in comparison was the most filthy; but things have changed, and the reverse is the fact now, Philadelphia being one of the most filthy cities of the Union. In this department there must be a reform. It used to be said that Philadelphia was the best lighted city of any in the United States. On one whole night the citizens were compelled to grope their way in darkness, the gas having been stopped off, and no redress could be obtained. A reform, he contended, should be made in this department. The speaker then referred to the present police force, and said that there were but few among them who could be called faithful officers. There were some honorable exceptions, however, and these deserved the commendation of all honest citizens. A reform is therefore greatly needed in this department, and he hoped the citizens of Philadelphia would remedy the evil referred to by electing the Hon. Daniel M. Fox, who is a man well worthy of support, at the coming election.

Joseph H. Hovens and others addressed the meeting.

VISITING FIREMEN.—The Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company, of Norwich, Conn., will arrive in this city this evening. The escort and the visiting company will pass over the following route:—The line will be formed on Front street, the right resting on Vine, move up Vine to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Third, up Third to Germantown road, up Germantown road to Oxford, down Oxford to Frankford road, up Frankford road to the Witham Penn Hose House, and there dismiss.

THE RACES.—There was a moderate attendance of spectators at Point Breeze yesterday, on the occasion of a race for a purse of $500, mile heats, three in five, to harness. Harry D., Gazelle, Frank, Blue Dick, and Ida were the horses entered, the conditions being that they should not have trotted in 2:35 prior to July 1. Harry D. won the first heat in in 2:36¼. The second, third, and fourth heats were won by Frank, the time being 2:37¼, 2:35½, and 2:34½.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A stated meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, Mr. John Welsh in the chair. Judge Houston, of Delaware, was present, and made a statement in reference to the railroad from Georgetown to Lewes, and asking the assistance of the Board to raise $250,000, the amount required to complete the road and build a pier. The matter was referred to Messrs. John O. James, John D. Taylor, and Joseph C. Grubb.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A barn on the farm of Mr. Thomas Rose, in Lower Merion, was destroyed by fire last week, together with thirty tons of hay, 209 bushels of wheat, oats, etc. There was no insurance on the property destroyed.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5:47 MOON SETS.....10:25
SUN SETS.....5:58 HIGH WATER.....6:14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. Penn | London | New York | Sept. 5 |
| Malta | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 8 |
| Erin | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 9 |
| Nestorian | Liverpool | Quebec | Sept. 10 |
| Hibernia | Glasgow | New York | Sept. 11 |
| China | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 12 |
| St. Laurent | Brest | New York | Sept. 12 |
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 15 |
| C. of Antwerp | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 16 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York | Sept. 19 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of N. York | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 22 |
| Holsatia | New York | Hamburg | Sept. 22 |
| C. of Cork | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 22 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 23 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 23 |
| Palmyra | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 24 |
| Weser | New York | Bremen | Sept. 24 |
| City of Boston | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 26 |
| Britannia | New York | Glasgow | Sept. 26 |
| Cimbria | New York | Hamburg | Sept. 29 |
| China | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 30 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | New York | Rio Janeiro | Sept. 23 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | Sept. 24 |
| Magic | New York | Havana | Sept. 24 |
| H. Chauncey | New York | Aspinwall | Sept. 24 |
| Tonawanda | Philada | Savannah | Sept. 26 |
| Mariposa | New York | New Orleans | Sept. 26 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Oct. 6 |
| Columbia | New York | Nassau | Oct. 8 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Kate Smith, Shaw, Havre, E A Souder & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Smith, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.
Brig Angelia, Brown, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig Hattie S. Bishop, Webb, Portland, do.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, Salem, do.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, Boston, do.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland, do.
Schr Decora, Hircum, Portland, do.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston, do.
Schr Elvie Davis, Davis, Roxbury, do.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, Boston, do.
Schr J. L. Paine, Rich, Boston, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Harris, Roxbury, do.
Schr E. Miller, Miller, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Warren, Boston, do.
Schr C. Watson, Grant, Pawtucket, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Jas. S. Watson, Hoach, Lynn, Mass., do.
Schr Catawamkeak, Snow, Portsmouth, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Greenport, do.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr F. H. Naylor, Naylor, Newburyport, do.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Nahant, do.
Schr Ceres Trefethen, Dover, do.
Schr Reed Strong, Brown, Providence, do.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Gloucester, do.
Schr Fawn, Wiley, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr G. H. Squires, Timmons, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Salem, Captain.
Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Boston, Captain.
Sch H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, 14 days from Bangor, with lumber to Warren & Gregg. On Saturday last, between 9 and 10 P. M., while at anchor below the mouth of the Schuylkill, with light to tore rigging, was run into by schr George Pierce, of Ipswich, and lost jibboom, martingale, cathead, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damage.

Brig George Amos, Hall, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, 19 days from Jacksonville with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig B. Ingmac, Gray, from Baltimore, in ballast to Thos. Watson & Sons.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Hattie S. Bishop, Webber, from Boston.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, 12 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Helen, Carey, 19 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos E. Palmer.

Schr G. H. Squire, Timmons, 72 hours from Boston.

Schr J. H. Allen, Tatem, from Boston.

Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.

Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, from Lynn.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, from Salisbury.

Schr Fawn, Wiley, from Providence.

Schr Catawamteak, Snow, from Providence.

Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, from Salem.

Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, from New York.

Steamer W. Whilden, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse to R. Foster.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Addie Hale, Dailey, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead P. M. 5th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 20th inst.

Barque Myra, Dix, hence for Aspinwall, was spoken 15th inst. lat. 33 30, long. 70 10.

Barque Abbe Thomas, Raymond, from Bristol for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th inst. lat. 40 2', long. 68 20.

Barque E. Shultz, Russell, hence, at Aspinwall 6th inst., via Bermuda

Barque Savannah, for Philadelphia, was loading sulphur ore at Nevis 6th inst.

Barque Diana, Michaelis, from London for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 8th inst.

Barque James Campbell, Locke, from Teignmouth for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 8th inst.

Barque Lady Stanley, Harrison, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 20th ult.

Barque Margaretha Wittenberg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pauillac 6th inst.

Barque Beset, Harris, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 2d inst.

Barque John H. Pearson, Taylor, hence, at Trieste 3d inst.

Brig Helen, Doane, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 1st inst.

Brig Monticello, Elsmer, at New York 18th inst. from Mirimichi, N. B., and sailed 19th for Philadelphia.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, hence, at Stettin 1st instant.

Schr Kingbird, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington, D. C., 19th inst.

Schr Skylark Goring, hence, was waiting orders at Gibraltar 2d inst.

Schrs Agnes Reppelee, hence, and Foam, from Trenton, at Norwich 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice has been received at this office that from the 1st day of July, 1868, the following alteration would take place in the lights at Ancona, in the Adriatic Sea:

1. A fixed green light to be exhibited on the north mole, at an elevation of 33 feet above the level of the sea and visible in clear weather at a distance of nine miles. It is placed 164 yards from the old red light, and 120 yards from the extremity of the works in progress.

2. A fixed white light to be exhibited from the north end of the south mole or breakwater, 33 feet above the sea, and visible from a distance of nine miles.

The old red light in the fort will be exhibited only in bad weather, when the green light cannot be shown, and a berth of nearly two cables should be given it.

A bell buoy lies 180 yards to the northwest of the green light, and vessels should pass westward of it.

In rounding the green light on the mole the white light on the breakwater will be seen, which is to be kept on the starboard and at a distance of at least half a cable.

Also, that a green light has been established on a little mole, on the southeast side of entrance to the inner harbor of Brindisi.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1868.


## HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cent to $2 20, in abiels and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt supporters, at $1 25.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

NICHOLAS BALLIET, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the 14th day of October 1868, at 9 o'clock P. M., before the Register, EDWIN T. CHASE, Esq., at No. 20 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the parties interested may show cause against such discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register in the name of the Judge under seal of the Court. 9 15 tu 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, September 21, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of P. F. FOY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

E. COOPER SHAPLEY, Assignee,
No. 129 S. FIFTH Street.

To the creditors of said bankrupt. 9 22 tu3t

## DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 6

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1006 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 120 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 19 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27 f

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin g, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 22


## RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs.

ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years: in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years: in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years: in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.), Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.
The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.
Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 1m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21 f

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3460 pounds shot, shell, etc
820 field carriages.
206 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

*NO.* 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1868.


## Is General Grant a Radical or a Conservative?

A RECENT INTERVIEW between General Butler and a newspaper reporter closed with the following interrogatory and answer:—

"Reporter—Well, General, I should like to ask you one more question. The conservative Republicans, as they call themselves, who last year voted against the Republican ticket in this State and elsewhere, are now going for Grant, and declare their conviction that if elected he will eschew radicalism and make his administration strictly conservative. What is your opinion of this?

"General Butler (after long and profound flection)—Well, upon that subject, sir, I have no information."

The subject here referred to is one about which no person is authorized to pronounce an authoritative opinion. The habitual reticence of General Grant forbids the idea that he has promised either "radicals" or "conservatives" that he will blindly follow in their footsteps, and he is too sagacious and independent a man to commit himself to any faction or wing of the great party which he is leading on to victory. All that was important and essential he told the whole people. He accepted the Republican nomination. He indorsed the resolution of the Chicago Convention. And at the same time he declared that he would remain untrammelled in regard to future issues, so that he could act freely and wisely as they arose, and carry out as fully as possible the wishes of the American people. He does not aim to enforce an obnoxious policy of any kind upon an unwilling constituency. The nation has suffered too much from Buchanan's attempt to enforce his Lecompton policy, and from Johnson's efforts to secure the triumph of his reconstruction policy, to desire that any future President should prostitute the powers of the first office of the Government to the unholy purpose of defeating the wishes of a majority of American citizens. At the same time, General Grant is a Republican, and it will be to him a pleasure, as well as a duty, to secure the triumph of Republican principles as they are popularly understood by the mass of his supporters. In the present aspect of American politics there is no cause for division among members of the Republican party, and it is idle, if not impossible, to attempt to classify them as "conservatives" or "radicals." The developments at the Tammany Hall Convention and subsequent to the nomination of Seymour and Blair have been sufficient to satisfy every patriot that the triumph of the Democratic ticket in the coming Presidential election would exalt and enthrone the Rebellion as effectually as if the Rebel armies had captured Washington during the war, and dictated the terms of peace to a defeated North from the portals of the White House. Under such circumstances loyal men rally around a loyal standard with as much enthusiasm and unanimity as they evinced during the dark days when the forces of the enemy were striving to destroy the National Government with bullets, instead of the Democratic ballots which are their present weapons. And when these machinations are thwarted, as they doubtless will be, by the election of Grant and Colfax, there will remain no serious difference among Republicans. It will be the duty of the new President to enforce all the laws of the United States in all portions of the Union. Radicals can ask for nothing more, conservatives will be content with nothing less, and General Grant will discharge this duty with unswerving fidelity. The whole subject is disposed of in the single sentence:—"LET US HAVE PEACE"—a peace based on the terms of adjustment dictated by the Republican party—a peace that will protect every honest citizen, and thwart forever the efforts of baffled conspirators to foment a new Rebellion.

## Our Municipal Affairs and the Manner in Which They Are Conducted.

THE City Councils, after a summer recess, reassembled last Thursday, and will now proceed to the disposal of the usual course of business. How much of the comfort, health, and prosperity of the city depend upon their actions can be but slightly appreciated by those who do not fully understand their working. By the liberal act of incorporation under which our municipality was created, there are few limits imposed upon the power of this representative body. Probably no city in the world has more liberal powers granted to it. In all matters of local interest, appropriations, bills, ordinances, opening of streets, and all similar movements, they have control. The last year has proved that, as a rule, the conduct of the Councilmen has been such as to prove that the power vested in them will be used with discretion and with a due regard to the wants of the city. Under the recent administration the taxes of the city were reduced. Last year it was four dollars, while under the more economical administration of the present Councils the taxes have been reduced to one dollar and forty cents. A more equitable system of assessment has been made. No longer are fancy prices put upon real estate, and the amount of valuation left entirely to the opinion of a corrupt assessor, or of a chance whim. There has been, beyond all question, a marked improvement in the city government. Economy is more prevalent, illy-digested legislation is more rare, and we can congratulate the people that their representatives have more generally become cognizant of the responsibility of their position. We have faith that, during the coming winter, there will be a yet more marked improvement, and the great cause for complaint in 1867 will not be seen in 1869.

## Camilla.

"AT last reports Camilla was quiet!" Such are the closing words of the unreconstructed despatch from Augusta, Ga., which details the particulars of a fearful riot alleged to have taken place at Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county. Three hundred negroes, headed by two carpet-baggers, plentifully supplied with war material, and provided with three weeks' rations, marched down upon the town of Camilla, with the serious intention of "overawing the citizens and killing the leading Democrats." Despite the remonstrances of "a deputation of three prominent citizens," thrice repeated, the mob entered the town four hundred strong, and began to clamor for the blood of "a man named Johns." Johns was shot at, and so was every man that could be seen, when the white and black population of Camilla, with utter extermination staring them in the face, rallied to the number of fifty, and forced the invaders to beat a hasty retreat. In consequence of the panic which took possession of the mob, but five whites were injured, and none of them fatally. The total casualties, however, reached one hundred, ninety-five of whom must have been negroes, thirty-five having been killed outright on the retreat.

It would seem that the Democracy of Camilla sustained the prestige which they have doubtless acquired on many a well-fought field. Fifty to four hundred—one to eight—was about the relative number of the contending forces throughout the war. *Vide* the New York *World* and Pollard's "History of the Lost Cause." And yet this superiority in point of numbers was too overwhelming, and Lee at last succumbed, after Grant had lost more men than his entire army comprised at the outset of the campaign. Looking at the Camilla contest from this standpoint, the "man by the name of Johns" is a greater soldier, and his forty-nine companions in arms more valiant fighters, than Lee and the Army of Virginia. For Lee surrendered, while Johns and the forty-nine chased the negroes and the carpet-baggers five miles out of town, killing thirty-five of them and wounding ever so many more. What a wretched failure, then, attended this radical sally in Georgia! How completely abortive was the attempt "to overawe the citizens and kill the leading Democrats" of Camilla! When Frank Blair marshals his revolutionary host, the valiant men of Camilla, white and black, should not be forgotten. Nowhere in the whole South can he pick up a more chivalrous, a more dashing, a more destructive body-guard. And what a captain of the guard will be this "man by the name of Johns." And what a fishy thing the whole story is, from beginning to end. It is a fair sample of the Quixotic episodes which are daily telegraphed North by the unreconstructed Democrats who are employed by the Associated Press in the South.

We publish the truth of the matter elsewhere, and our readers will see from it that a more monstrous lie has never been fabricated by desperate men. The affair at Camilla was one of the most diabolical outrages which has as yet been perpetrated by the Hampton Democracy. It was a wanton and unprovoked assault upon a peaceful assemblage of unarmed Republicans, who had met together for the purpose of discussing the issues of the day. Rebels armed to the teeth, among them the Sheriff of the county, forbade the meeting, and when it was attempted to be held in spite of intimidation, they fell upon the orderly citizens who were exercising the privilege accorded them by the Constitution, and killed and wounded fifty of them in cold blood. The details of the outrage are horrible enough, but when it comes to the "omnipotence of lying" by which the perpetrators have attempted to shroud their bloody deeds, we can appreciate the full force of the situation in the South, and the desperate measures to which the Democracy of that section are resorting to uphold the fortunes of Seymour and Blair. There is but one remedy for it all, and that is for the people of the North to rise in their might and forever extinguish the slumbering fires of rebellion.

POINTLESS RIDICULE.—A few days since a great throng of the unreconstructed Democrats of Mobile attended a freedmen's meeting in "anticipation of fun." So says the *Tribune* of that city, and forthwith proceeds to edify such of its readers as were so unfortunate as to miss the entertainment, by holding up to ridicule a simple-hearted negro who declared that "God would feed the black people discharged by their employers for voting the Republican ticket." Our Democratic contemporary this morning assures us that "all the godless infidels and religious persecutors are leagued together" against the saintly Seymour. Yet such earnest, steadfast faith as was displayed by the Mobile freedman is not regarded as an element of strength by the Southern Democracy. Hence, when they resort to the treacherous device of Wade Hampton, condemned by no Democratic journal in the North, they can well afford to laugh to scorn the illiterate black who believes in the mercy and goodness of his Creator, and refuses to vote for Seymour and Blair simply because he is threatened with starvation. If these worthy Democrats had lived in the days of King Ahab, what rare sport they would have had over the prophet Elijah's prospect of a hearty meal, when he started for the wilderness, relying implicitly on the promise of the Lord, "I have commanded the ravens to feed thee." By such faith the world has been turned upside down more than once, and the day of such miracles is not yet past, as Wade Hampton and his Democratic train will in good time discover.

DAY BY DAY the reports which come to us are more and more encouraging as to the future of the campaign. The Republicans of our entire State are earnestly alive to the duties of the occasion and to the necessity of active exertion in the prosecution of the campaign. Not only is the whole country alive with public meetings, but quiet, active work is being done, and both by voice and personal influence the good cause is prospering by the aid of all its friends.

## The Financier—Seymour.

MR. HORATIO SEYMOUR glories in the fact that he never held a dollar's worth of United States bonds during the entire war. What a wretched pass has the Democracy come to that such an assertion as this is received as the qualification of its holder to the office of President! The finances of the nation are the most difficult of all the questions to be settled in the future. They affect every man, woman, and child on this continent. Yet the man who is to have the chief post in their management has no personal interest in them. He never had a cent's worth of them, and will act as though he were a foreigner. Why, any Englishman or Irishman would have as much at stake in the settlement of this great question as would Horatio Seymour. Yet he is to be the financier, and lays claim to office because of financial ability. Better have a Rothschild, with no sympathy, but a shrewd head, than this non-holder, non-favorer our national loans.

THE RINDERPEST has assumed a strange feature in Richmond. The *Dispatch* of that city, a thorough-going and orthodox Democratic sheet, is alarmed that "such cattle" as "Hale, Clay, Dix, and other radicals now representing the country abroad," should declare against Seymour, Blair, Hampton, and Forrest. But it consoles itself with the melancholy assurance that "all such cattle" will be called home in case Seymour is made President. In this event it becomes a matter of serious consideration to the American people as to who shall succeed them. Will the diplomatic yoke be placed upon the necks of such gentle lambs as Hampton and Forrest? Will "the stern statesman" now sojourning in England, where the climate appears to be more conducive to his health than did the moist air of Fortress Monroe and the Georgia swamps, be entrusted with the duty of representing the nation at the Court of St. James? Will Mason and Slidell again start on their travels from capital to capital, attired no longer in Confederate livery, but in the plain coat and unassuming breeches prescribed by act of Congress? Or will the commission of the roving "Minister to Mexico" be enlarged so as to embrace all Christendom, and the polished periods of Bancroft and the stately sarcasm of Reverdy Johnson be supplanted by the incoherent ramblings of White Sulphur Springs epistles? These questions present a very nice point, upon which we do not feel inclined to dilate at present. Moreover, they contemplate a contingency quite beyond the range of probability—the defeat of Grant and the election of Seymour.

A SUBSTANTIAL STRAW.—The Vineland *Democrat*, a journal published in Vineland, N. J., and heretofore an earnest supporter of Seymour and Blair, has renounced the Hampton-Democracy and raised the names of Grant and Colfax. For so doing the editor gives the following cogent reasons:—

"First. Because we had a mind to do it.

"Second. Because the party that *was* Democratic, that promised to lighten the taxes, that promised to give the country a low tax candidate, allowed an ignoble clique of traitors and bloated capitalists to force their disloyal tools upon the party.

"Third. Because if the Democratic ticket is elected, the Democratic party is defeated.

"Fourth. Because Grant and Colfax better fill the bill.

"Fifth. Because there is Rebel element enough in the Democratic party to control the party, and we desire to have liberty in the South at least long enough to give Northern fathers and mothers time to remove their dead sons where they can lie uninsulted by Democratic bone-trinket manufacturers.

"Sixth. We felt unwilling to furnish a free literature to a party that could not read."

TO THE POINT.—The New York *Tribune* has the following pithy editorial observations:—"Mr. William A. Wallace is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee and not 'Mark Tapley,' as we the other day inadvertently stated. This gentleman has issued a manifesto proving that there has been a great Democratic victory in Maine, but admitting that the State will probably vote for Grant And here Mr. Wallace, leaving coffee-making for a while, comes in with his trenchant and invincible logic as follows:—'Maine voted for John C. Fremont, yet James Buchanan was elected President, and Pennsylvania led the column,' etc. etc., that made J. B. the President Therefore, argues Bunsby Wallace, as Maine will vote for Grant, so Pennsylvania must certainly vote for Seymour! Therefore, we suppose, if Maine should vote for Seymour, then Pennsylvania will certainly vote for Grant. Now, it is clearly evident that if the Democrats go on gaining in Maine from now until the next election, in the ratio claimed by them in the last election, Maine must inevitably vote for Seymour. *Ergo*, Pennsylvania will vote for Grant. Q. E. D. Stick to your coffee pots, Mr. Wallace!"

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—The Minister of Public Instruction in France has published the "Statistics of Adult Classes for the year 1867-8." During the past winter 27,902 adult classes for men were opened in 26,103 communes, and 4429 classes for women in 4034 communes; and the number of persons who attended them amounted to 779,373, of whom 95,281 were women. These figures are, however, inferior to those of the preceding year; for, says the document in question, if there has been no falling off in zeal, and if the teachers deserve the highest commendation, the winter was long and rigorous, the cold rendering communication difficult, especially in mountainous parts, while to other difficulties was added the dearness of provisions. In some rural communes a portion of the population was compelled to emigrate. Yet, in spite of these exceptional circumstances, a general desire to attend the adult classes was evident; married men and women, in many instances no longer young, were often to be seen at the evening schools for months. Of the whole number that attended the adult classes, at least one-half were in a state of complete ignorance, or had a most imperfect knowledge of the most elementary matters; and it appears that there were certainly not eighteen thousand who failed to derive any appreciable advantage from their attendance at the classes. In Algeria eighty-two classes were opened for men, and twenty-two for women, during the year. The whole of these were evening classes, and open to all without any charge whatever. Of the teachers, eighty-seven were laymen, and only seventeen belonging to religious societies. The total number of persons who attended the schools was twenty-five hundred and forty-eight men and two hundred and seventy-four women. A comparison is made between the state of primary education at the present time and that of thirty-five years ago, when primary schools were organized in all the communes of France. In 1833 the proportion of illiterate conscripts was 48·83 per cent.; in 1853 it was 34·39 per cent.; a gain of 14·44 per cent. in twenty years, or 0·72 per annum. The adult classes are gradually being completed by the addition of scholastic libraries, the teachers, as well as the poor scholars themselves, contributing the collections. The movement is so unanimous, says the report in question, that it cannot be arrested, and it may safely be predicted that before long France will occupy a high place among the nations most famous for popular education.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS IN SPAIN.—The "Annual of Public Instruction," published at Madrid, contains some interesting details of the national libraries in Spain. The number of volumes contained in those establishments is 1,166,595, spread over the capital and the provinces; the library of Madrid alone contains 300,000; that of the Central University, 300,000; of Barcelona, 130,000; and of Salamanca, 55,000. There are similar institutions not only on the continent, but in the Balearic and Canary Isles; that of Palma and Majorca contains 35,000 volumes, and that of Mahon nearly 11,000. As to the archives, the entire history of the country, of its customs and political life may be said to be represented in them: there are 70,278 packets of papers in the old palace of Simancas, 35,000 at Alcala de Henares, 34,000 in the archives of the Crown of Aragon, and 97,000 in the national Historical Record office. At Valencia, Corunna, and Majorca there is an immense number of papers, manuscript volumes, account-books, and parchments preserved with care, and which show the interest Spain has never ceased to take in written monuments and serious studies. The same publication contains also some indications concerning the general state of instruction in the Peninsula and the adjacent islands. There are 27,000 infant schools, attended, according to the last census, by 1,500,000 children; 77 institutions for training teachers, and five for the deaf and dumb or blind. With respect to secondary instruction, there are 2 establishments of the first class, 16 of the second, 32 of the third, and 14 local institutions. There are 10 universities for teaching theology, law, medicine, pharmacy, the sciences, literature, and philosophy. In addition to those there are several special schools, of which 11 are for the fine arts, 1 for music and declamation, 2 for manufactures, 1 for diplomacy, 5 for commerce, 17 for navigation; also, 29 boarding-schools and 118 private establishments. The Budget of Public Instruction amounts to 22,428,090 reals, but the sums raised for the same object in the provinces and the communes increase the total amount expended on educational purposes to 110,000,000 of reals.

## *DRAMATIC.*

### The "Dead Heart" at the Walnut.

Mr. Watts Phillips' *Dead Heart* is one of the best of the so-called sensational plays of the day. It is a little obscure in some places, but on the whole the plot is well worked out; the situations are effective, and, without rising above the commonplace, the dialogue is easy and natural, and is not encumbered with unnecessary verbiage. A vein of genuine poetical feeling runs through the work, and what appears constrained and unnatural in the character of "Robert Landry" is due more to a want of explicitness in the text than to any real inconsistencies.

The *Dead Heart* has been given so many times in this city that the theatre-going public are generally familiar with it. The part of "Robert Landy" is well suited to the abilities and style of acting of Mr. Edwin Adams, and, without rising above the conventional, he is easy, natural, and unaffected. The strong points furnished by the dramatist are made the most of by the actor, and the interest is well sustained throughout. The best drawn character in the piece, however, is that of the "Abbe Latour," and this type of an intriguing, luxurious, and dissolute class, who, more than any others, were the means of bringing on all the horrors of the French Revolution, is depicted with much skill by the playwright. This part was well acted by Mr. Walcot, who appeared to have an intelligent appreciation of its requirements. The character of "Catharine Duval" was assumed by Miss Graham, who appeared for the first time this season in her old position as leading lady at the Walnut. Miss Graham is still too cold and inanimate to be considered a thoroughly good actress, although last evening she performed with much real power and effect in portions of the play.

### The Theatres this Evening.

At the Arch the Richings troupe will appear this evening in *Fra Diavolo*. To-morrow *La Somnambula* will be given; on Thursday *Crispino and the Fairy* for the first time in English.

At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening as "Robert Landry," in the drama of the *Dead Heart*.

At the Chesnut the beautiful spectacle of the *White Fawn* will only be performed a few times more.

At the American there will be a miscellaneous entertainment of an attractive character.

At Hooley's Opera House the burlesque of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* is a very funny affair.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet Soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ AN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE WAR,

From Fort Sumter to the Surrender of Lee, will be given at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, on

THIS (TUESDAY) EVEVING, at 8 o'clock,

FREE OF CHARGE.

The public generally are invited, ladies especially. By order of Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN S. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries. 1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. E. W. CLADFORD, Treasurer.

s 23 30t

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LIKE THE GREEK FIRE, WHICH could not be extinguished, the aroma of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," clings to every textile fragment upon which it is drooped. A handkerchief perfumed with it and laid aside in a drawer will retain its delicious odor for six months. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Heiskell's Tetter Ointment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 18

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9th th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

## POLITICAL.

☞ UNION LEAGUE MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, and the Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, will address our citizens on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock. 9 22 2t

THURSDAY EVENING, 24th instant Governor O. P. MORTON, of Indiana.

☞ GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB, Fourteenth Ward.

A Meeting of the Citizens will be held at the Hall, corner THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All the Members of the Club will attend at 6½ to parade at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, Dr. ELDER, and JOHN GOFORTH, Esq. By order of the Club.

JOHN HANNA, President.

GEORGE G. LOUDIN, THOMAS R. BIGALOW, } Secretaries. 9 21 2t

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 413 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

## THE FRENCH VELOCIPEDES.

What is this news we hear from France,
That makes our spirit within us dance?
A novel sort of velocipede,
To go at a terrible rate of speed!
Believe, as you listen about it, I beg,
It goes by the power of the rider's leg.
'Twill go, by the power of the LEG,
Some fifteen miles an hour, you see.
Perhaps, indeed, the time is near
When they'll introduce these vehicles here!
And then—oh! wont it be jolly fun,
To see the new-fangled velocipedes run?
It's easy enough on the rider's feet;
But you have to be careful, to keep your seat.
For, when you ride, you're obliged to straddle
The singular thing without any saddle,
And when it wears out your pantaloons,
You can come to our store and just get *new ones!*
Warm, and strong, and thick, and stout;
That will last awhile, ere you wear them out.

Whether you come on a velocipede, or on foot, or in what manner soever you choose to come, you are welcome to examine the prodigious piles of autumnal raiment now on our counters; and if you find nothing in all that multitude of Garments to suit you, all you have to do is to step up one easy flight of broad stairs to our Custom Department, where it is our custom to give complete satisfaction to everybody that wants it.

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**

GREAT BROWN HALL,

**Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,**

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

## MILLINERY GOODS.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 9 22 tuths

## INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, for Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 238 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE will color more water than any other Blue in the market.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 238 North Second Street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND it on trial to be the most economical and handiest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 238 N. Second street, and nowhere else.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.

ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made.

BARLOW'S INDIGO does not require any rags to tie it up in.

A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of the finger will color a tub of water. 9 16 12t4p

## HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

**WARBURTON, Hatter,**

No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1t 19 15p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 28 5p§

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 5 26 1m4p*

## EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 15 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. GREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 15 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

9 7 mwf4w

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

8 27 1m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND young men, Berlin, N. J. $75 to $150 a year for Board and Tuition. Address Rev. T. M. REILLY, B. D., Rector. 9 19 swsa2t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1106 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. E. & J. ROGERS.

9 1 1uths1m

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND Gentlemen. Terms, $10 per quarter of 12 weeks. A. R. TAYLOR, 9 17 6t* No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 808 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 264 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 548 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful Stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1001 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Lots of ground, suitable for manufacturing or building purposes, having plenty of good spring water and plenty of good building stone, situate on and near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and only 2½ miles out. Apply to B. HARPER & SON, 9 21 6t No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, A Brown-stone House, with all modern conveniences, Locust street, near Fortieth. Price, $16,500. Handsome double house on Walnut street; side yard. Price, $13,000. WILLIAM B. WEIR, 9 21 3t* No. 3936 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE, NORTH BROAD STREET, Elegant Residence. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Architect, 9 22 tuths 6t* No. 204 SOUTH FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN Vine street, opposite Logan square; has all modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Address "Real Estate," at this office. 9 21 3t

## TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Price street, Germantown. Possession October 1. Apply at E. CARPENTER & SON'S, No. 242 S. THIRD Street. 9 22 6t

## WANTS.

BOY WANTED—A STEADY YOUTH, WHO can read Manuscript accurately and carefully, can find a permanent situation by applying in the fifth story of "The Evening Telegraph" Building between 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. 1t

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESlady in the Silk Department of a first-class Retail Dry Goods House. None need apply but those that are competent. Address, with reference, SILKS, at this office. 9 19 6t

WANTED, A BOY IN A RETAIL DRY Goods Store. Address, with reference, G, "Age" Office, 9 19 6t

## PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 6

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

## NEW YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1868.

In my last I mentioned how Stewart had added to his store, so as to make it include almost the entire square between Ninth and Tenth streets and Broadway and Fourth avenue. Another improvement in a very different direction will be abundantly appreciated by the lovers of music, both for its own and for fashion's sake. Steinway Hall has been habilitated. And it needed it. Those who went thither for the first time—and unfortunately everybody who goes there has to have a first time—expected to see a sumptuous palace dedicated to the perpetual honeymoon of poetry and music. Instead, they found themselves in a glaring staring, white naked enclosure of walls, with nothing to contrast with them but the mahogany-colored backs of the seats and of the organ loft, which resembled a mahogany mausoleum for music. During the last month or so, Steinway has been expending his surplus energy in a more legitimate mode than Madame Rachel upon Mrs Bovodaile, and has almost succeeded in making his Hall look beautiful forever. Stucco and fresco have done their work, and the organ loft, which has hitherto stood in one corner, by itself, like the brooding nightmare of music, has been balanced on the other side by a proscenium box, so contrived as to allow a full passage of fresh air. Statues of poetry and music fill up the niches that have been waiting for them, and Steinway Hall is the place to feel warm and comfortable in. Last winter even Mr. Dickens could not warm it with his geniality. The snow and frost seemed to have got upstairs and inside the windows, and the rich vibrations of Parepa-Rosa's voice occasionally seemed scanty and thin to those of the audience not hot blooded enough to remain genial under the frost of Steinway. Mrs. Scott Siddons is soon to read and recite there. People who expect any touch of the Immortal Sarah in her will be disappointed. Her photographs represent her to be what she really is, a sweet, romantic, melancholy looking woman, with soft tragic powers expressed in winsome features whose principal charm is their appealing and pathetic regards.

The Broadway Theatre case is justifying the proverb about the law's delay. Any number of wounded snakes could not drag their slow lengths along slower than the Broadway Theatre is dragging its. The further hearing is adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

There is a great amount of talk about the merits of the burlesque company which next Monday is to be introduced to the public of New York—the principal member of said company being Miss Lydia Thompson. Those who regularly read the English newspapers are perhaps slightly acquainted with the name of this actress, who is a favorite in London as an exponent of burlesque. She has been to London what Mrs. John Wood was to New York. The vast majority of the people here know very little about her beyond what the papers have been cramming down their throats. For heaven's sake, why should there be this perpetual heraldry about everything that affects the stage? Let the people come, and the critics and the people go and judge for themselves, without any of that flummery which creates an interest in advance. Theatrical people are among the best paid classes of people in the world, and that they get well paid and well applauded ought to be quite enough for them without the meretricious publicity which money-making managers seek to confer upon them. This with reference not to Miss Thompson personally, who I, in common with all New York, am prepared to believe is charming. Many a man of no ordinary talent, in all the professions, goes down to a grave of undeserved obscurity, whilst the actor that does not understand the *role* he plays has enough publicity to satisfy any moderate hankerer after notoriety.

And what *do* you think of John Allen by this time? There are certain facts in the case which cannot be overlooked. He has awakened a more widely-expressed sympathy probably than any other pseudo-convert that ever lived. He has been prayed for and wept over by thousands of pure hearts in thousands of holy households. However mistaken his pious friends may have been, and however foolish they are made to appear in the light of events that have transpired since they first attempted his conversion, the fact remains that they did the best they knew how for him, and that he has gone back, like the dog and the sow with respect to which certain Scriptural allusions exist, that the Bible-reading reader of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH will readily call to mind. Much, perhaps, may be pardoned John on account of his natural coarseness and lack of taste; but think of his exhibiting himself, wife, and his little son Chester on the stage of the hall of some small Eastern town, and attempting to commence a tour whose attraction consists of boasted wickedness! I prefer the refined naughtinesses of the *can-can* and *opera bouffe* to the bloated *religieux* of Water street. And yet all liberal-minded men, even those who are not professors of religion, will regret that this movement has been unsatisfactory. It is better for the myrmidons of Water street to have a little religion than none, and I am afraid the whole precinct will now follow the example of the sow and dog aforementioned. ALI BABA.

## *CITY ITEMS.*

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

*Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 606 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—Charles Stokes & Co. now offer to the public an immense assortment of fine Customer-made Clothing, consisting of all the styles, embracing the FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN MODES, for fall and winter of 1868, at

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 512 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.—We take pleasure in recording a fine improvement made by Mr William H. Helweg, at his fashionable Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 533 Arch street, next to the corner of Sixth. Mr. Helweg has occupied the premises for quite a number of years, during which time his business steadily increased, so that an enlargement of his store became an actual necessity. He now occupies the entire building, and superintends the cutting, fitting, and making of every order entrusted to him. We have dealt with Mr. Helweg for several years, and have always been pleased, not only with his work (which, by the way, cannot be excelled), but also with the promptness with which every order was executed. We cordially commend him to all who desire elegantly-fitting Boots or Gaiters, at very moderate prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, the same in style and workmanship as customer work. Warranted to give satisfaction. At Charles Stokes & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

*YOU WISHED YOU HAD YOUR FALL CLOTHING YESTERDAY? GET IT IMMEDIATELY. WANAMAKER & BROWN*

## MARRIED.

JEFFRIES—ENGLISH—On the 23d of December, 1867, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. GEORGE W. JEFFRIES to Miss ELIZABETH ENGLISH, all of this city.

## DIED.

CLINTON.—On the morning of the 20th instant, Mr. FRANCIS CLINTON, Sr., aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 717 Christian street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Burial Ground.

CURRY.—On Tuesday morning, the 22d instant, ELEANOR S., second daughter of Susanna and the late John S Curby.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 235 N. Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MARKLEY.—On the morning of the 21st instant, after a protracted illness, HENRY H. MARKLEY.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Markoe House Chesnut street. His friends and relatives are invited. Burial at Laurel Hill.

McCLUSKEY.—On the 20th instant, Miss ELIZABETH McCLUSKEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Michael McCluskey, No. 816 S. Fifth street, on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

TRIOL.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, THOMAS M. TRIOL, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the various associations of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1923 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 186, A. Y. M., and the Craft generally are fraternally requested to meet at the Hall, CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their deceased Brother, THOMAS M. TRIOL. By order of the W. M.

GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.


AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

"Twisted Loop-stitch"
Willcox & Gibbs'
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE FRENCH PRESERVING BRANDY,

IMPORTED DIRECT, AND GENUINE.

Families please note this. We have imported it for our own family trade, and guarantee it pure.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of Fine Sherries, Brandies, Clarets, Ports, and Cordials,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

8 1 mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 5 p

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and cheapest MUSLIN HOUSE in the city.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all MUSLINS by the piece, at the regular wholesale prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLIN,
WIDE SHEETING,
FINE SHIRTING.

WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

TEN CASES OF CANTON FLANNELS,

The best makes, such as

ELLERTON'S,
AMOSKEAG,
HAMILTON, AND
LACONIA.

To persons not fully acquainted with the best kinds of Canton Flannels to buy, we can recommend the above brands as the best goods in the market.

We have Canton Flannels ranging in price from Twelve-and-a-Half Cents to Fifty Cents per yard.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HURON BLANKETS.

We are again receiving for this season the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is specially invited to the quality, size, and weight of these Blankets. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.
FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS.
BUREAU COVERS,
COUNTERPANES.

Thirty-five cases ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold a bargain.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 per pair.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 per pair.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 per pair.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Have now open for examination rare bargains in

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

1 case ELEGANT PLAIN SILKS, new shades, at $1·95.
GOOD BLACK SILKS, at $2 and $2·15.
VERY RICH BLACK SILKS, at $3 and $3 50.
1 case EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 50 cents.
1 case EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents.
1 case VERY RICH EPINGLINES, $1·50.
1 case SILK-CHAIN EPINGLINES, $1·75.
RICH CHAMELEON POPLINS, 50 and 75 cents.
RICH SILK SERGES, 50 cents.
VERY ELEGANT NEW WOOL PLAIDS, 75 cents.
1 lot AMEICAN DELAINES, 16 cents.

We are determined to keep our stock of DRESS GOODS so large and attractive, and the price of every article so low, as to make it to the interest of every lady to make our establishment her headquarters for shopping. 9 21

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

Invite the attention of Families, Housekeepers, and the Proprietors of Hotels, Boarding-Houses, and Shipping, to the large stock of

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash at Greatly Reduced Prices,

Comprising all the varieties of styles and width in every description of

LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
LINEN TABLE COVERS,
LINEN FLOOR CLOTHS,
Do. FURNITURE COVERS.

Jacquard Linen Furniture Covers,
Piano, Table, and Melodeon Covers,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Cretonne Chintzes,
Twilled Furniture Coverings,
Printed and Damask Dimities, in colors.

Buyers are particularly invited to the merits of this department. Our long experience in this line, and moderate charges, insure to the most experienced of our patrons the lowest possible prices.

A wholesale branch connected with this department. 9 21

1868 AUTUMN. 1868

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

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AUTUMN STYLES

OF

LADIES' WALKING SUITS.

Ladies' Dresses and Walking Suits

MADE TO ORDER. 9 22 1t4p

CLOAKINGS.

First Quality French Velvet Cloths

IN COLORS—BLACK, BROWNS, PURPLES, STONES, DAHLIA.

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS

IN COLORS—BLACK, MIXED, WHITE.

Plush Cloths and Silk Plushes in all Colors.

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OF ALL STYLES, OF THE IMPORTATION OF

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

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RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

*For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.*

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

*THE EAST INDIA*

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ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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*The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—*

| | Population. |
|---|---|
| Canton | 1,000,000 |
| Macao | 60,000 |
| Hong Kong | 250,000 |
| Swatow | 200 000 |
| Amoy | 250,000 |
| Foo-Chow | 1,250,000 |
| Wan-Chu | 300,000 |
| Ningpo | 400,000 |
| Hang-Chean | 1,200,000 |
| Shanghai | 1,000,000 |
| Total | 5 910,000 |

These ports have a foreign commerce of $200 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

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Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

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S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)
"Fra Diavole"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)
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Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.
We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
9 10 15t 5p S. FRONT Street.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

To Lamp Dealers, Perfumers, Druggists, And General Dealers in China and Glassware.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

*Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,*

LAMP FEET, SHADES GLOBES SMOKE BELLS CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS; PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

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HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 22 5p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.

DIAMONDS.

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

6 stuthst

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED-WARE, Etc.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. 26 tuthsrp

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported

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8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

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NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,

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THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS OF THE

*WOOD HANGING COMPANY,*

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Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

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And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

At prices much below usual rates.

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J. T. DELACROIX,

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Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

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WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable, are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS, a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

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# LITERATURE.

## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volume II. Published by Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The second volume of the American reprint of Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War"—third and fourth volumes of the English edition—takes up the narrative of events immediately after the battle of the Alma and concludes with the battle of Balaklava. Mr. Kinglake's weak points are his rabid anti-Napoleonism and his admiration for the generalship of Lord Raglan. It is an undoubted fact that the Crimean campaign deprived the English of their military *prestige*, and lost them their position as the holders of the balance of power in Europe. The French carried off all the honors of the war, while the bad generalship and bad management of the British were only redeemed by the personal valor of their soldiers, and their obstinate determination to accomplish the fall of Sevastopol at all hazards. In his efforts to do justice to the memory of Lord Raglan, Mr. Kinglake unduly exalts the abilities of that very amiable gentleman but very inefficient general, while he is led into disparagements of the French which are certainly not deserved. The events of the Crimean war are still too fresh in the minds of the newspaper reading public for any author, unless he brings stronger arguments to bear on the subject than Mr. Kinglake does, to remove the prevailing impression that Lord Raglan was utterly incompetent for the position which he held, and the honor which the French army won they are likely to hold for many a day. Independently of its partisan spirit, Mr. Kinglake's work is valuable, and now that the bitter feelings which, of course, prevailed during the progress of the war have passed away, he does not hesitate to do justice to the Russians, and to repudiate the vile slanders which were circulated about them for the sake of firing the British heart when it was disposed to be despondent on account of the blunders of generals and the red-tapeism of the home authorities. He has had access to important official documents and the reports of officers of all the contending armies, and personal explanations made by participants in the conflict throw much light upon doubtful and controverted points. In regard to the famous cavalry charge blunder at Balaklava, Mr. Kinglake, after hearing all sides, deduces the following essentially correct conclusions:—

"The task of endeavoring to put a right construction upon orders given in war, and especially in battle, is often an anxious and difficult one, yet so enormously important that the honor, nay, the fate of a nation may depend upon the way in which it is discharged. Now, it would seem that there is one kind of experience which, if long continued, has a peculiar tendency to disqualify an officer for the duty of putting sensible constructions upon orders concerning the business of war. The experience I speak of is that which is possessed by an officer who has served many years in a standing army without having had the fortune to go through a campaign. Such a man, during his whole military life, has been perpetually dealing with fixed conditions and petty occurrences which are mostly of a kind that can be, in a measure, provided for beforehand by even that limited forecast which the rules of an office imply; and as soon as his training has taken its effect to the utmost, he may be said to represent the true opposite of what a commander should be who has to encounter emergencies. So long as soldierly duties are confined to mere preparation and rehearsal, they can be effectively performed by the industrious formalist; but in war all is changed. There, the enemy interposes, and interposes so roughly that the military clock-work of peace-time is ruthlessly shattered. As a guide for construing momentous orders delivered in the hour of battle to a general of the peace-service training, the experience of the barrack-yard becomes a snare. His new theatre of action is so strange, so vast, and so dim—for he now has to meet the unknown—that unless he can rise with the occasion, throwing open his mind and changing his old stock of ideas, he becomes dangerous to his country—becomes dangerous, of course, in proportion to the extent of the command with which he has been intrusted. Supposing the natural capacity equal, there is no stirring missionary, no good electioneerer, no revered master of hounds, who might not be more likely to prove himself equal to the unforeseen emergencies of a campaign than the general officer who is a veteran in the military profession, and, at the same time, a novice in war. If, indeed, a general who has hitherto had no experience in war is still in so early a period of his life as to have unimpaired the natural flexibility of youth, he may quickly adapt his mind to the new exigency; but when a State gives high command to an officer who is not only encased with military experience all acquired in peace-time, but is also advanced in years, it fulfils at least two of the conditions which are the most likely to bring about misconstructions of even the plainest orders; and if to these precautions the Government adds that of taking care that the selected General shall be a man of a narrow disposition and a narrow mind—a man cleaving to technicalities and regulations with a morbid love of uniformity—then, indeed, it exhausts a large proportion of the expedients which can be used for insuring miscarriage.

"England, ruling as she does over various and widespread dependencies, is so often forced into warlike operations of more or less magnitude, as to be free from the predicament of having at her command no war-tried officers. Therefore, when, with such means at her disposal, she still trusts important commands to her peace-serving officers, she has not the plea of necessity. She acts in sheer wantonness. She needs, as it were, a strong swimmer, and hastens to take a man who never has happened to bathe. She wants a skilful ship's captain to maintain her strength on the ocean, and for this purpose chooses a bargeman who has plied thirty years on canals.

"As a warning instance of miscarriage resulting from this evil practice, Lord Cardigan's mistake has great worth; because it was so obviously occasioned both by his experience and by his want of experience—by the abundant military experience which had gathered upon him in peace-time, and by the want of that other experience which men gain in war. Many officer long versed in peace-service might have made an equivalent mistake; but on the other hand it is probable that in such a conjuncture as that in which Lord Cardigan found himself, no man who ever had wielded a squadron in the field would have thought himself condemned to inaction.

"The example was made the more signal by an incident which occurred at the time. Whilst Lord Cardigan sat in his saddle, expressing, under cavalry forms of speech, his envy of the Heavy Dragoons, and adhering to that hapless construction of Lord Lucan's order, which condemned him, as he thought, to a state of neutrality, he had at his side an officer, comparatively young, and with only the rank of a captain, who still was well able to give him that guidance which by reason of his want of experience in war, he grievously, though unconsciously needed. Captain Morris, commanding the 17th Lancers, one of the regiments of the Light Brigade, and then in his thirty-fourth year, was a man richly gifted with the natural qualities which tend to make a leader of cavalry, but strengthened also by intellectual cultivation well applied to the business of arms, and clothed, above all, with that priceless experience which soldiers acquire in war. After having first armed himself with a portion at least of the education which Cambridge bestows, he had served with glory in India. In 1843 he had been present at the battle of Maharajpore. In 1846 he fought at the battle of Buddiwal. At the battle of Aliwal, in the same year, he was wounded whilst charging with his regiment into a mass of Sikh infantry. He was in the battle of Sobraon; he crossed the Sutlej and entered Lahore with the army. When opportunities of gaining warlike experience were no longer open to him, he returned to the labor of military study, and carried away from Sandhurst ample evidences of his proficiency in higher departments of military learning. Captain Morris was one of those who might have been wisely intrusted with an extended command of cavalry. Few could be more competent to point out to Lord Cardigan the error he was committing—to show him in two words how to construe Lord Lucan's order, and to explain to him that when cavalry has to hold a 'position,' it is not, for that reason, forced to abstain from resisting the enemy.

"Perceiving with vivid distinctness the precious opportunity which the fortune of war was offering, Morris eagerly prayed that the Light Cavalry might advance upon the enemy's column of horse; or, if that could not be conceded, then, that he, at least, with his regiment, might be suffered to undertake an attack. That he imparted his desire to Lord Cardigan, and that Lord Cardigan rebuffed him, I cannot doubt; but for the present purpose—for the purpose, namely, of illustrating the mischief of intrusting high command to a veteran of the peace-service unversed in war—the sworn statement of Lord Cardigan is sufficiently instructive. After speaking of Captain Morris' alleged interposition, he goes on to say that 'Captain Morris never gave any advice, or made any proposal of the sort;' that 'it was not his duty to do so;' and that he 'did not commit such an irregularity.'

"When the Oxford undergraduate stopped short of presuming to snatch his fellow-student from a watery grave, on the theory that it was indecorous for one lad to rescue another without having first been presented to him, the objection was perhaps overstrained; but at all events, it proceeded from the formalist who stood on the bank, and not from the one in the river. Here, more wonderfully—or Morris was willing, nay, offered to rescue Lord Cardigan from his error—it was the drowning man who, on grounds of a stiff etiquette, protested against being saved.

"If Lord Cardigan's idea of an 'irregularity' was upheld by the sanction of the Horse Guards, it must be acknowledged that our Home dispensers of military power had performed their task with a rare completeness. They found a man who was of an age and endowed with natural qualities highly favorable to effective command, who had had rich experience in the business of war, who had earned for himself a large share of glory in combats and pitched battles. Him they placed under a General fifty-seven years old, who, without any warlike experience, still sincerely presumed himself competent to the exigencies of high command in the field; and then they crowned their work by causing or allowing the army to understand that it would be an 'irregularity' for the man who had learned war in the Sutlej to tender his opportune counsel to the one who had come from Hyde Park."

Mr. Kinglake's work is illustrated by numerous plans and diagrams, and in a supplementary chapter is contained a severe but, in the main, a just review of Lord Cardigan's conduct as an officer. A number of important tables of statistics, statements of officers, and other documents are given in the appendix.

A HISTORY OF THE NEW SCHOOL. By Samuel J. Baird, D. D. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The author of this work states that a history of the Pelagian controversy which ended in a division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1838, was announced by his father, the Rev. Thomas D. Baird, who collected the material, but was prevented from writing anything by his death, which occurred in 1839. The son, however, was deeply interested in the controversy, and he determined to complete his father's unfinished work with the aid of such additional material as he was able to collect during the years that have elapsed since the division in the Church took place.

A strictly impartial history of any religious or denominational difficulty is something that perhaps cannot be expected, and as Dr. Baird is a strong Old School partisan his opinions will of course have most weight with those who hold the same views that he does about disputed points. Dr. Baird is evidently not an advocate of reunion on any basis of settlement that is likely to be proposed or adopted, and a strong flavor of bitterness does not make his work the most pleasant reading for those who do not feel as deeply on the subject as himself. He is qualified for the work of a historian, however, by a thorough acquaintance with the facts, and by a clear understanding of all the disputed points of doctrine and church government, and on this account his work will be valued by those who do not coincide with his views. The rise and progress of Presbyterianism in England, and the growth of the denomination in the United States, are related circumstantially; and a full account of the two trials of the Rev. Albert Barnes, in 1831 and 1836, with other of the immediate causes for the split in the Church, are given, from an Old School standpoint, of course.

As the matter of a reunion is now being extensively agitated, Dr. Baird is impressed with the importance of giving to the public a statement of the facts relating to the original dispute, and we agree with him that the publication of a history of the differences which existed thirty years ago is not to be deprecated on account of any fear of reviving the old quarrel, although we would have liked it better if the present work was more conciliatory in its general tone.

CALLAMURA. By Julia Pleasants. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This is a story of Southern life, written by a Southern lady, and the morbid and unhappy state of feeling prevalent in the South is very apparent in its pages. Stories of the war are to be deprecated at this time, for it is impossible that they can be written in any other than a partisan spirit, which is decidedly unpleasant in a novel. Besides, we are too near the great events themselves, and too profoundly impressed with the dreadful significance of the reality, to appreciate properly the imaginary effects of the novelist.

The style of "Callamura" is crude in the extreme, and the story is as thin and vapid as the weakest of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's. Miss Augusta J. Evans, however, is the bad model which Miss Pleasants—we presume that she is Miss—has undertaken to follow; and after the manner of the author of "Beulah," she drags in literature, art, and science by the neck and ears, and without any particular regard to relevancy. Like all imitators, however, Miss Pleasants falls considerably short of her original, and "Callamura" is not equal to any of Miss Evans' stories for that lady has undoubted ability, in spite of her high-flown and exaggerated style.

SABBATH CHIMES; or, Meditations in Verse for the Sundays of the Year. By W. Morley Punshon, A. M. Published by Carlton & Lanahan, New York. Philadelphia Agents, Perkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 South Fourth street.

A book with the above title has been laid upon our table. It is replete with interest, coming as it does from the pen of one of England's most gifted divines. Mr. Punshon was the representative of the Wesleyan body in the late General Conference of the M. E Church, and is said to be one of the best pulpit orators of England, and the only successful rival of Spurgeon.

The book before us contains many excellent verses adapted to the use of Sabbath schools.

THE WORD OF GOD OPENED. Its Inspiration Canon and Interpretation Considered and Illustrated. By Rev. Bradford K. Pierce. Published by Carlton & Lanahan, New York. Philadelphia Agents: Perkinpine & Higgins, No. 56 S. Fourth street.

The writer of this volume has sought to place in the hands of young students and interpreters of the Bible, facilities by the use of which they may be greatly aided in the proper understanding of the Book of Books.

The work contains many valuable hints and much useful information for the Bible student, Sunday School teacher, or any other person who would understand the meaning of Scripture language.

From the same house we have received four discourses on the parable of the Prodigal Son, by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M. A.

We have thought that all hints, theoretical and practical, which could be deduced from it had been discovered, but these discourses present some new thoughts in eloquent language.

We have also received from the same source a small but valuable treatise on Sunday School organization, which is intended to define the duties and powers of such organizations in the M. E. Church. We should think that its contents should be studied by every one engaged in Sunday School labor.


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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 229 DOCK Street.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets, the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.


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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.


## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES, CLERK'S OFFICE Sept. 12, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 18-8, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing each of the following articles of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States viz:—

100 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

40 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, wide ruled.

150 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

40 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, plain.

75 reams Fancy Note Paper.

50 reams Foolscap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

25 reams Legal Cap Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.

10 reams Journal Paper, white heavy, extra superfine, 14x17 inches, ruled to pattern.

200 reams soft Manilla Paper.

1000 reams Manilla Paper, 12x19 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh eleven pounds per ream.

800 reams Manilla Paper, 19x24 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.

210 reams Manilla Paper, 27x37 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh forty-two pounds per ream.

400 packages Blotting Paper, 12 sheets to a package.

50,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½x3¼ inches.

40 000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¾x3¾ inches.

20,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8¾x3¾ inches.

20.000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8¾x3⅞ inches.

10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 9½x4⅛ inches.

10 000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10¾x4½ inches.

35.000 fancy Note Envelopes.

1½ gross Congress Tie Envelopes.

100,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 7¼x3¾ inches.

20,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3¾ inches.

1,500,000 buff Envelopes, Not adhesive, 6¾x3⅝ inches.

25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 404.

25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 303.

2½ gross Perry's small 3 pointed Pens.

50 gross Mark Levy's Commercial Pens.

2 dozen Gold Pen Nibs.

8 dozen Gold Pens, various kinds.

1 gross 4-inch flat Inkstands.

1 gross Inkstands, assorted styles.

3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, half pints.

8 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, pints.

3 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, quarts.

3 dozen Carmine Ink.

2 dozen Genuine French Copping Ink, quarts.

2 dozen Genuine French Copying Ink, pints.

6 dozen Jet Black Ink, quarts, pints, and ½ pints.

1 gross Rubber Penholders, No. 3.

10 gross Penholders, various kinds.

10 dozen Rubber Pencils, short, propelling.

10 dozen Rubber Pencils, long, propelling.

3 dozen Rubber Propelling Pencils, gold mounted.

15 gross A. W. Faber's Black Lead Pencils, No. 2, hexagon and round.

10 dozen American Lead Pencil Company's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.

15 dozen A. W. Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.

10 dozen Diaries for 1869.

6 dozen Autograph Books.

25 dozen best White Mucilage, flat, 8-ounce bottles.

1 dozen fine Portfolios.

12 dozen Lawyer's Taste, silk.

20 dozen Paper Folders.

100 spools Pink Tape.

20 dozen Pocket Knives, good qualities, Rodgers', Wostenholm's, Crook's, and best American manufacture.

12 dozen Scissors, 3½ to 6 inch.

6 dozen Sponge Cups.

8 dozen Paper Weights.

6 dozen Ready Reference Files.

12 dozen Erasing Knives.

18 dozen Portemonnaies, various kinds.

10 dozen Rulers.

30 dozen packs Visiting Cards, cut from the Bristol Board, in boxes.

75 gross Rubber Bands and Rings.

20 pounds Artist's Gum.

10 0 skins Parchment, 16x22 inches.

2000 pounds Thick, Soft, and Hard Twine.

18 dozen Memorandum, Manuscript, and other Blank Books.

6 dozen Pen Racks.

The adhesive envelopes must be extra well gummed, with pure white gum, or they will not be received; and samples of all kinds of envelopes must be submitted in such boxes as they are to be delivered in. All white envelopes are to be delivered in boxes containing not over 250 each. Boxes for buff envelopes to contain not over 500 each, and to be strongly made.

In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to the sample.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered, and a bond in the sum of $10.0 that parties will furnish such articles as may be awarded to them.

As required by law, preference will be given to productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered free of any charge for carriage at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1868.

Each proposal to be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The weight per ream of all writing papers, except fancy note paper, must be stated upon the sample.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, will receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,

9 22 10t Clerk of the House of Representatives.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N. August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON,

A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 10 3

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette, La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 9 12 5t Department of Louisiana.


DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

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|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $201,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,400·00 |
| 50,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes | 52,562·50 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 210,070·00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 135,625·00 |
| 59,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,000·00 |
| 20 000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,800·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,375·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed) | 20,000·00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans | 18,000·00 |
| 7000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4270·00 |
| 5,000,300 | shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,500 | 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 7,800·00 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,000·00 |
| 20,000 | 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 15,000·00 |
| 201,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 201,900·00 |
| $1,101,400 | par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20, | $1,102,802·50 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·0 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurance made | 219,135·67 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company | 43,334·36 |
| | Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5075·00; estimated value | 3,017·00 |
| | Cash in Bank | $103 017·10 |
| | Cash in Drawer | 298·52 |
| | | 183,315·62 |
| | | $1 507,605·15 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | James C. Hand, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | James Traquair, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | William G. Ludwig, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Jacob P. Jones, |
| Hugh Craig, | James B. McFarland, |
| Edward Darlington | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| John B. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| Henry Sloan, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| George G. Leiper, | George W. Bernardou, |
| William G. Boulton, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. |
| Edward Lafourcade, | J. B. Semple, " |
| Jacob Riegel, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS | 1,018,893·89 |
| PREMIUMS | 1,184,846·20 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $35,693·22 | INCOME FOR 1868 $850,000·00. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales, |
| Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D., |
| George W. Richards, | Thomas Sparks, |
| Isaac Lea, | William S. Grant. |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| Richard D. Wood, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Waln, | Louis C. Madeira. |
| John Mason, | |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25 1

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27

LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.

A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.

E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.

DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.

J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.

JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.

E. W. CROWELL, Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada. 8 22 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

5 9 2 PHILADELPHIA.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | David Lewis, |
| M. B Mahony, | Benjamin Etting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Cauillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis, Jr. | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| | Daniel Haddock, Jr. |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., Pres't. ent.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30


## STEAMBOAT LINES.


BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debraases Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A.

### The General Character of Cricket.

*From the Cricket Field*

The game of cricket calls into requisition all the cardinal virtues, some moralist would say. As with the Grecian games of old, the cricketer must be sober and temperate. Patience, fortitude and self-denial, the various bumps of order, obedience, and good humor, with an unruffled temper, are indispensable. For intellectual virtues we want judgment, decision, and the organ of concentrativeness—every faculty in the free use of all its limbs—and every idea in constant exercise. Poor, rickety, and stunted wits will never serve—the widest shoulders are of little use without a head upon them—the cricketer wants wits down to his fingers' ends. As to physical qualifications, we require not only the volatile spirits of the Irishman *rampant* and the Scotchman *couchant*, but we want the Anglo-Saxon combination of the two. The brain must glow with Nature's fire, and not depend upon a spirit-lamp. *Mens sana in corpore sano:* feed the body, but do not cloud the mind. You, sir, with the hectic flust, the fire of your eyes burnt low in their sockets, with beak as sharp as a woodcock's from living upon suction, with pallid face and shaky hand—our game disdains such ghost-like votaries. Rise with the lark and scout the morning air, and drink from the bubbling rill, and then, when your veins are no longer fevered with alcohol nor puffed with tobacco smoke—when you have rectified your illicit spirits and clarified your unsettled judgment—"come again and devour up my discourse."

There is a wide difference between a good workman and a bag of tools, however sharp. We must have heads as well as hands. You may be big enough and strong enough, but the question is whether, as Virgil says:—

"Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat mo.em, et magno se corpore miscet."

And in these lines Virgil truly describes the right sort of man for a cricketer—plenty of life in him; not barely soul enough (as Robert South said) to keep his body from putrefaction; but, however large his stature, he must have *vous* in proportion, and be instinct with sense all over. Then, says Virgil, *igneus est ollis vigor*—he must always have the steam up; and then our bard proceeds to describe what discipline will render those who suffer the penalties of idleness or intemperance fit to join the chosen few in the cricket-field:—

"Exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium et pauci in prata venemus."

We make no apology for classical quotations. At the schools and universities, cricket and scholarship very generally go together. *Heads vs. Heels* was once suggested, and it is doubtless only to avoid an invidious distinction that it has failed to be an annual university match.

"A rubber of whist," says the author of the "Diary of a Late Physician" in his "Law Studies," "calls into requisition all those powers of mind that a barrister most needs;" and nearly as much may be said of a scientific game of cricket.

But the cricketer must possess other qualifications; not only physical and intellectual, but moral qualifications also. Of what avail is the head to plan and hand to execute, if a sulky temper paralyzes exertion and throws a damp over the field; or if impatience dethrones judgment, and the man hits across at good balls, because loose balls are long in coming; or, again, if a contentious and imperious disposition leaves the cricketer all alone in his glory—voted the pest of every eleven? Eleven good-tempered men, other points equal, would beat eleven sulky or eleven irritable gentlemen out of the field.

Cricket is not solely a game of skill—chance has away enough to leave the vanquished an *if* and a *but*. This very uncertainty gives the game its interest. If Hayward or Carpenter were sure of runs, who would care to play? But as they sometimes make five and sometimes fifty, we still contend with flesh and blood. Even Achilles was vulnerable at the heel; or, mythologically speaking, he could not stop a shooter on the leg stump.

Cricket is a social game. Could a cricketer play a solo, or with a dummy, he might play in humor or out of humor; but an Eleven is of the nature of those commonwealths of which Cicero said that, without some regard to the cardinal virtues, they could not possibly hold together.

Games of some kind men must have, and it is no small praise of cricket that it occupies the place of less innocent sports. Without sport you have no healthful exercise; to refresh the body you must relax the mind, and to this end cricket "doth most strongly tend."

## *SOUTH AMERICA.*

### The Paraguayan War—A Stubborn Fight at Humaita.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent writes as follows from Buenos Ayres, S. A., Aug. 15:—The latest stirring event here has been the escape of the whole garrison of Humaita to the peninsula opposite the fort. It was first said there were 4000 men, later accounts said 3000, and now official documents state there were in all 2500. Of these 1250 at last surrendered, 1100 had escaped, leaving 150 as the number who had perished by shell, shot and famine. Though surrounded on every side, with few pieces of cannon, and provisions for only a few days, and only canoes and flatboats to evade a besieging line of iron-clads, yet they held out until by desperate efforts nearly half their number did escape, and the rest yielded only after five days of famine. They were persuaded by a Spanish priest, who went with a flag of truce and besought them to save their lives by a surrender. Some were wounded, and among them were women and children. They seized the biscuits thrown to them with ravenous wildness. The surrender was on the 5th of August, and the prisoners were taken at once to Humaita, and were there divided into three companies, and sent one to each of the three powers carrying on the war. Our share arrived here to-day. The officers were allowed to keep their swords and choose their residence. There were four chiefs, ninety-five officers, and twelve hundred and fifty men.

There is some anxiety here now over the subject of peace within the republic. The cause of the fear is this:—A little before the election for President in June last it was seen that the ten electoral votes of the province of Corrientes were sure for General Urquiza, and a small party united and seized the reins of government, threw Governor Evarista Lopez in prison, and ruled affairs in their own way. The day of the election came, and affairs were too much disorganized to admit of any election at all, and the electoral votes were lost. During the two months of the imprisonment of Governor Lopez his friends took up arms in his defense, and the revolutionary party also called out every available man for their army. One General Caceres left his place in the national army and placed himself at the head of the forces of Governor Lopez. The troops of the two factions grew in numbers and in rancor till they came to blows, and already several very bloody skirmishes have been fought. One of these was on the borders of the province of Entre Rios. General Urquiza had in the meantime become Governor of Entre Rios, and gave his moral support to the forces of Governor Lopez, and his troops claim to be neutral, but pitch in whenever they can. The complication is in the fact that the general government has declared itself in favor of the revolutionary party, and calls General Caceres, by a proclamation, to appear before a court martial. A note has also been addressed by the national government to General Urquiza, censuring his position. The reply of General Urquiza is calm and dignified, and while he strongly urges peace as the only safe course for all parties, he declares that he will oppose revolution as a good citizen. It will require a great deal of prudence on the part of our great men to avoid a very serious war.

## *WEST INDIES.*

### HAYTI.

#### Movements of Salnave.

The N. Y. *Times* correspondent, writing from Port au-Prince, Sept. 6, says:—

The revolutionary forces under General Petion, Faubert, Normil, and John Lynch continue to besiege this town. Salnave has attempted four times to break the line of the besiegers, but up to the present time he has been unsuccessful. He publishes in the *Moniteur* of yesterday the news that a body of troops, commanded by General Vil Lubin, recaptured the town of Petionville, a few miles from this city. This report, however, is generally discredited. This week several prominent citizens of the City of Aux Cayes were captured by Salnave's adherents, the "Piquets," and sent to him. They were instantly shot. Salnave recently fitted out a barque as a man-of-war, and despatched her, in company with the small Haytien mail steamer Mariani, with provisions and ammunition to Gonaives, where his friend General Victorin Chevalier still holds out in his favor. It has just been rumored that the revolutionary war steamer Liberte had succeeded in capturing the barque off the coast.

#### The War with the Piquets.

A correspondent at Jacmel says, on the 10th inst.:—Communication between this town and Port-au-Prince is interrupted. The only means of communication is by a postilion, who is the bearer of the British mails only, all other correspondence being interdicted by Salnave. As a matter of safety, the postilion travels with the British flag wrapped around his body. The Piquets, Salnave's partisans, still continue straggling about the towns, and although they take good care not to come within cannon range, they prevent the sending of supplies to the army besieging Port-au-Prince. Jacmel has escaped falling into their power, through the energetic measures adopted by General Hector. Meantime those savages have burned and pillaged all the surrounding country—Aux Cayes, Jeremie, Miragoane, and Leogane. They murder all who happen to fall into their hands.

### ST. DOMINGO.

#### The Revolution—Disastrous State of Affairs.

A New York *Times* correspondent at St. Domingo city says, on the 9th instant:—The revolutionary bands in the Southwestern Provinces continue their warfare against the Government troops. The delay in the final fall of Salnave, of Hayti, has given fresh hopes to President Baez, for as long as Salnave holds out at Port au-Prince, Generals Cabral and Luperon and their partisans will not be able to cross the Haytien frontiers to head the revolutionists. President Baez has spread the news that he has received information from Europe to the effect that the $2,000,000 loan had been finally negotiated, and that funds would come to hand before the end of the month. In consequence, he says, he has sent the schooner Leonor to St. Jago de Cuba with a despatch to be transmitted to Europe per cable, requesting his agent in London to send him funds at once. As may be supposed, these tidings have caused a great deal of excitement and have filled everybody with hope. Still they are disbelieved by a great many persons, as Mr. Baez has always stuck to the policy of promises, and of promises only. Meanwhile, misery continues to prevail, and if the statement should prove false and the money of the loan not be forthcoming, the state of suspense may eventually prove costly to Mr. Baez.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
commencing SUNDAY, September 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11.45 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:30 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:0 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 8:10 A. M and 7:00 P. M. trains from Wilmington run daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, South-West, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. P. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE, FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:50, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½ P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8¾ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 6:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868,
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered whasf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Manch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P.M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ..... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ..... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3·25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily, All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 20 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent,
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, and 9:20 | P. M. |
| Fast Line | 11:40 A. M. |
| Erie Express | 11:40 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:20 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 11:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 12:00 Night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1:45 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7:10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation | 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 7:10 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9:35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 5:10 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.


## FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Stock and Gold Brokers,
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
*ALWAYS ON HAND.* 6 8 89
E. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets' Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon train leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 1:00, and 5:35 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Bread and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | 10 40 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:20 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 9 25 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 11:30 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8 35 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 9:50 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 8:00 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 6 28 P. M. |
| " arrives at Lockhaven | 7:45 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | 10:50 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 10 15 P. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 7:00 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | 7:45 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:15 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 5:00 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 13 General Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston,

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

**A Silk Factory Burned Down in West Philadelphia—A Heavy Loss.**

At 3:15 this morning an alarm of fire was sounded for West Philadelphia, and the firemen proceeding in the direction indicated, discovered the extensive silk factory of Mrs. Thomas Harrop in flames. The apparatus was put in working order and water poured on the fire as quickly as possible; but it had obtained such headway that it was impossible to save either the building or its contents. The structure was situated in the rear of Chesnut street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth, was 130 feet by 50 feet, and three stories and a half in height.

The first floor was occupied by Mr. Holt, manufacturer of coverlets, and in his apartment the fire originated, but how it is not as yet definitely known. He had an insurance of about $5000 on his stock, which will cover his loss.

The remainder of the building was occupied by Mrs. Thomas Harrop as a silk factory. This lady saved nothing. She values the machinery used on her premises at $40,000 and the stock on hand at $5000, which is only partially insured.

The building, the fixed machinery, and the lot belongs to George Wood, Esq., whose loss is pretty extensive, though it is thought the insurance is sufficient to cover the damage.

Of the structure, this morning nothing remains except the bare walls, the floors having been completely burnt through, and the remnants of the machinery are in one confused mass in the cellar.

In connection with this fire, there was an instance showing how highly developed are the instincts of some of the brute creation. Mrs. Harrop is of English connection, and the society in which she moves give an annual festival. Last night was the occasion of this event, and Mrs. Harrop and her family repaired to the house of a neighbor, where the festivities were to take place. Prior to departing, two of the daughters, as was their usual custom, went through the mill and saw that everything was right.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock this morning the party was interrupted by the entrance of a dog belonging to Mrs. Harrop, who ran towards that lady howling and whining, and commenced jumping upon her. Not realizing that anything was the matter, she excluded him from the house. Here he kept up his howling, and in a few minutes re-entered the room, and repeated his former gyrations. He was again thrust out, but continued the note of warning. The party was thereupon broken up, and on the way home Mrs. Harrop was notified that her mill was on fire.

Mr. Wood has an insurance of $10,000 on the building and machinery in the Royal, which will nearly cover the loss. The loss of Mrs. Harrop, which includes considerable material belonging to other parties, will reach $30,000, which is partially insured in the Royal and other companies. Mr. Holt was fully insured.

## CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

**Sent to the House of Refuge—Assaulting a Citizen.**

—This morning Alderman Beitler sent William Burns and Frank McCormick, two lads, to the House of Refuge, they being disorderlies and having no homes. Burns, it seems, was employed by a news-dealer at Ninth and Chesnut streets, but, on account of some improprieties, was discharged. On Sunday Burns, with a party of boot-blacks and news-boys, appeared at that corner and annoyed the dealer to such an extent that he was compelled to call in the services of a policeman, who arrested the two named. On the hearing, it appearing that the accused had no homes, or, if they had, that they never visited them, the magistrate concluded to make the above disposition of them.

—Bernard Umbracker was arrested yesterday for assaulting a German named Girardin at Twenty-third and Market streets. It is alleged that the accused struck Girardin in the face with his fist, felling him to the pavement, his head and back suffering severely from coming in contact with a stone. The injured man was taken to the German Hospital, and Umbracker was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing by Alderman Beitler.

COLLECTORS OF THE POLL-TAX.—Mr. Peltz, the Receiver of Taxes, has just completed the list of persons appointed to receive the personal tax in the several wards for the year 1868. It is as follows:—

| Ward. | Receiver. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ald. Samuel Lutz, John Patton, | No. 1305 Moyamensing ave. |
| 2. | Joseph Schooley, | No. 909 Passayunk road. |
| 3. | Thomas Stewart, | No. 844 S. Front street. |
| 4. | George Ehrenberg, | No. 740 S. Second street |
| 5. | John W. Donnelly, | Fifth street, below Chesnut. |
| 6. | Charles W. Ridgway, | Lyon's hotel, Cherry st., below Third. |
| 7. | Ald. George Patchell, | No 1348 Lombard street. |
| | Ald. Andrew Morrow, | No. 508 S. Twelfth street. |
| 8. | Charles A. Porter, | No. 1207 Locust street. |
| | Ald. Williams Ogle, | No. 114 S. Seventh street. |
| 9. | James S. Thompson, | No. 15 N. Juniper street. |
| 10. | Ald. L. Godshon, | Thirteenth, above Cherry. |
| | Ald. W. F. Hibberd, | No. 141 N. Ninth street. |
| 11. | Mortimer M. Desse, | No. 137 Dana street. |
| 12. | Ald. W. S. Toland, | No. 500 N. Third street. |
| 13. | Ald. C. M. Carpenter, | No. 801 Callowhill street. |
| 14. | James McCaily, | N. E. corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets. |
| 15. | Dr. H. L. Aikens, | N. E. corner Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets. |
| | E. Haws, | No. 2143 Mount Vernon st. |
| | Ald. C. E. Pancoast, | No. 1907 Callowhill street. |
| 16. | Wm. H. Middleton, Sr., | No. 1036 N. Second street. |
| | James Nicholls, | Second st., opposite Laurel. |
| 17. | Wesley Stevenson, | No. 429 Master street. |
| 18. | Ald. A. T. Eggleton, | No. 1525 Frankford road. |
| 19. | William Crawford, | No. 1912 Frankford Road. |
| | George L. Deltz, | Germantown road and Diamond street. |
| | Alexander McEwen, | No. 2204 Frankford road. |
| 20. | Calvin H. Test, | No. 1009 Girard avenue. |
| | Manuel Trio, | No. 1813 Girard avenue. |
| 21. | Andrew Markley, | Roxborough. |
| | John Harris, | No. 4639 Jackson street, Manayunk. |
| | Alderman Joseph Hill, | Roxborough. |
| 22. | Thomas F. Middleton, | Olney. |
| | Alderman Jos. Hing, | Main street, Germantown. |
| | Alderman Jacob Good, | Main street Germantown. |
| | Wm. Hopkins, | 4419 Main st., Germantown. |
| | Benj. M Bingley, | Branchtown. |
| 23. | Lewis Shallcross, | Holmesburg. |
| | Jameson Lott, | Somerton. |
| | Benj. Shallcross | Seven Stars Hotel, Frankford. |
| | Jos. Gregory, | Lyceum, Frankford. |
| | A. L. Dungan, | Lyceum, Frankford. |
| | Charles Taylor, | White Hall. |
| 24. | Ald. Joseph S. Maull, | Lancaster Pike. |
| | Charles M. Movel., | Paschal st., Hestonville. |
| | E. Lyster, | 3423 Warren street. |
| 25. | John C. Lees, | Clearfield st. and Frankford road. |
| | George Brown, | 120 Bridge st., Bridesburg. |
| | Joseph Emerson, | No. 4041 Germantown road. |
| | John Smith | No. 3904 Frankford road. |
| 26. | Alderman T. Dallas, | No. 1836 South street. |
| | Samuel S. Marsh, | No. 1161 S. Fifteenth street. |
| | W. H. H. Stinger. | |
| 27. | R. P. Sassoon, | Paschalville. |
| | Henry Hancock, | Darby Railroad Depot. |
| | Joseph Boone, | Thirty-seventh and Market stree's. |
| | Wm C Smith, | Market, near Sixty-fifth st. |
| 28. | John M. Freed, | Germantown road, ab Broad. |
| | Ald. J. S. Willoughby, | No. 1814 Camac street. |
| | Ald. Joshua Fletcher. | North Penn. |

BURGLARY.—During the fire this morning in West Philadelphia, the residence of Edward A. Warne, No. 4002 Pine street, was broken into by way of the back door and robbed of several silk dresses and other wearing apparel. Some money was also extracted from a satchel. While the burglary was being committed the family were at the front windows, looking at the fire. A lot of other articles were packed up which the thieves did not succeed in getting away.

FIRE ON CHESNUT STREET.—The alarm at five o'clock this morning was caused by a slight fire at No. 1318 Chesnut street. It broke out in an unoccupied back room on the third story, and its cause is involved in mystery. Before it was extinguished it burnt through to the second story, but none of the occupants sustained any serious damage.

PICTURES OF THE WAR.—To-night there will be a free exhibition of pictures of the war, from the fall of Sumter to the surrender of Lee, at Concert Hall. It will be given under the auspices of the National Union Executive Committee. The Hall will be open at 7 o'clock.

THE MOHRMANN MURDER.—The Coroner's inquest in this case was postponed this morning, for want of evidence, for another week.

OWNER WANTED.—There are two goats at the Second District Station awaiting an owner.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—From the appearance of Horticultural Hall this morning the exhibition which opens this evening will be among the best ever given by the Horticultural Society. Plants, flowers, and fruits in all varieties were being arranged around the room, and among the number there are many that are not seen except on such an occasion as this.

THE ASSAULT ON GEORGE BROTHERTON.—The parties implicated in the murderous assault on George Brotherton on Sunday night one week ago, at Ninth and Walnut streets, were before Alderman Massey this morning. Mr. Brotherton detailed the same state of facts that were detailed in THE TELEGRAPH at the time when the magistrate held the accused for trial.

THE UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS.—To-morrow evening the first of a series of meetings to be held during the present campaign, under the auspices of the Union League, will take place at Concert Hall. The speakers for the occasion are the Hon. John G. Blaine, of Maine, and the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

## RELIGIOUS.

**Installation of Bishop Shanahan at Harrisburg.**

We learn from the *State Guard* that Right Rev. Jeremiah Shanahan was last Sunday morning installed as First Bishop of the new Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg. The ceremonies were imposing and impressive, and took place in St. Patrick's Church, in Harrisburg. At 10 o'clock in the morning, the hour at which the ceremonies commenced, every seat was taken and all the aisles were filled, and many individuals, men, women, and children surrounded the open windows, on the outside, to gain a view of the grand ceremonial rites and forms.

On reaching the church, the procession was greeted with a salute, the *Te Deum Laudamus*, by the choir. The Bishop knelt on a *prie dieu*, and the Pastor, Rev. P. Maher, presented him with a crucifix, which he kissed as a sign of his mission to preach Christ and Him crucified. Then having received the *aspersorium* or sprinkler, he first sprinkled himself, and then the clergy. Then the Pastor presenting him with the censer, Bishop Shanahan put incense in the thurible, and was incensed in recognition of his dignity as Prelate. The procession then proceeded to the altar; arrived there, the Bishop, kneeling, prayed. In the meantime, the Pastor, standing on the Epistle (or left-hand) side, facing the Bishop, sang several versicles, responded to by the reverend clergy. The Right Rev. Bishop then repaired to his Throne, where the clergy of his diocese, as an expression of their fidelity, in turn, kissed his episcopal ring. Then was sung the Antiphon:—"Well done, good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many." Then followed the versicle:—"The Lord conducted the just man by straight paths and showed him the Kingdom of God." After this the bishop went to the Epistle (left hand) side of the altar and sang a prayer in honor of St. Patrick, the patron of the church.

The Bishop, after imparting his solemn benediction upon his people, proceeded to vest for Pontifical Mass, at which he was assisted by Rev. P. Maher, late pastor at Harrisburg, as assistant priest, and other of the Catholic clergy.

After the singing of the Gospel by the deacon of the mass, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, proceeded to the foot of the altar, and, after invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit, delivered the sermon.

On the conclusion of the sermon, the Mass continued, according to the forms prescribed by the Roman Missal, until the end, when, previous to imparting his benediction, the Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan delivered an address.

## A PAMPERO SQUALL.

**Great Loss of Life and Property in the Argentine Confederation.**

The storm that burst over Buenos Ayres on Thursday night, August 13, was one of the most violent and attended with the greatest loss of life known for some years. The day had been unusually sultry, and about sunset a thick cloud westward portended the coming pampero. At 10 P. M. the thunder and lightning began, and soon came the rushing wind and torrents of rain, which lasted altogether about forty minutes. As soon as the storm lulled those who ventured out of doors found the streets converted into rivers, with a current of water several feet deep. At the same time the lightning was exceedingly grand. The city was at every flash lighted up as clear as in daylight, and this display of electricity continued till after midnight. Happily the vessels in port had had timely notice of the coming storm, but the smaller craft of the Italian lighternen were overwhelmed by the catastrophe. These boats, by reason of the low tide, were all aground in the Boca channel, and the hurricane suddenly capsized nine and sank two others, causing the loss of over thirty lives, all Italians. The Austrian lighter Libren, and two belonging to Sor. Serrano, were among those lost; one poor master, with his wife and sister, perished. An Italian polacre is supposed lost, but not known for certain; a brig near the guard ship, nationality not known, was capsized. The mail steamer Arno got along all right, and hopes were entertained that the steamer City of Brussels, with £250,000 on board, had escaped harm, as she is about due. As far as could be learned the railways were quite uninjured, but the amount of damage to private property in the city and suburbs was very great; the force of the whirlwind is generally considered to have been equal to that of the great St. Joseph storm of March, 1866.

In Baraccas the destruction was also great. The neighborhood of the Parque had some walls blown down and houses unroofed. It is remarkable that Mr. Jackson's wall, about which he had a lawsuit with the municipality, was blown down, and the wall of the same gentleman's property in Baraccas was blown down a couple of years ago in the same way. Mr. Turmeau reported the damage at his residence, Hong Kong Lodge, in the Calle Santiago del Estero, as considerable, and estimated at $10,000. A wall fell in and destroyed his outhouses, killing a number of Cochin-China fowl. Mr. Parody's school was at first thought to have been struck with a thunderbolt, but it was found to be the roof of a neighboring shed, which caused a general smash in its descent, carrying away a chimney and filling the place with debris. Fortunately no one was killed.

The southern line did not suffer. But the greatest damage seems to have occurred in the neighborhood of the Plaza Constitucion and near the Corrales, houses and *puesios* having been bodily carried away. The barraca of St. Arias is a heap of ruins, the roof having been blown off to a distance of thirty yards, and all its debris fallen in an adjoining yard, where Mr. Arias had a depot of 1700 arrobas of wool, for which he had refused $55, currency, the day before. His loss is calculated at $200,000, currency. The splendid barraca that was in course of construction, belonging to Mr. Federico Roth, was also completely destroyed, and all its walls and the roof are on the ground. $300,000 is the estimated loss. Mr. Prange's and Mr. Cerranda's barracas also suffered greatly. All the carretas in the Plaza were upset, and presented a melancholy sight. One of Messrs. Casares' fine new vessels went to the bottom at the Boca.

## FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"Money continues in abundant supply at three per cent. in large amounts on Government securities and four on mixed collaterals, although the trust companies and a few other lenders ask five. This rate is, however, exceptional. Commercial paper is in moderate demand and the best grade, of which there is not much offering, passes freely at 6@7 per cent. Bank officers report that there is a very light movement of currency between East and West, and that there is nearly as much returning as there is being sent away. At Chicago on Friday and Saturday the demand for money was reported fairly active but not pressing, while at Cincinnati the money market was comfortably easy, with business quite active. The receipts of currency were liberal and the amount of paper maturing large; but the currency was being ordered to interior points, and the demand for loans kept up the line of discounts to the average, while a healthy activity was reported in business of all kinds. It is now so near the first Monday in October, the day on which the next quarterly statements of the national banks will be made up that there is no probability of any monetary disturbance from this source, and the banks throughout the country are said to be in a good position to make their returns without any special preparations therefor; and this, if so, is only as it should be, for these, if 'cooked,' are neither more nor less than a fraud upon the public. All the indications continue to favor an ample supply of loanable funds at this centre during the remainder of the year, and people are at length becoming aware that the conditions affecting the money market have changed materially within the last year or two. Contraction has been so long suspended that the business of the country has become adjusted to the volume of the circulation and greenbacks are no longer hoarded in consequence of distrust of property in general, while the Government having ceased to be a borrower the power of the Treasury to 'lock up' greenbacks to any material extent has passed away, and its reserve of coin having been reduced below the average it is debarred from converting gold into currency. Meanwhile the fifty millions of new three per cent. certificates are being exchanged for compound interest notes as fast as the latter mature."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money continues abundant at 3@5 per cent. Government brokers paid off large amounts to-day, borrowed at 5 per cent., and the general rate for call loans on the street among brokers was 4 per cent.; although some of the banks report that they are able to loan at 5 per cent. The decline of exchange at New Orleans on New York to ½ per cent. discount will not disturb the present ease in money here; until the rate declines to 1 per cent. discount there is no profit in shipping. Southern banks and bankers have no balances here, but are drawing against credits for the present.

"Sterling Exchange was weak, and although leading drawers continue to ask 109 for 60 day bills, sales of best bills were made at 108½. The receipts of cotton at New Orleans on Saturday were 2700 bales, and we shall soon have a full supply of cotton bills on the market, that will tend to depress both the prices of Gold and Exchange. We quote:—London, 60 days, 108¾@109; London, sight 109¼@109⅝; London, prime commercial, 108@108½; Paris, long, 5·20@5 18¾; Paris, short, 5·17½@@5 16¼; Antwerp, 5 22½@5·20; Swiss, 5 22½@5 20; Hamburg, 35½@35⅝; Amsterdam, 40⅜@40⅝; Frankfort, 40⅜@40⅝; Bremen, 79@79¼; Berlin, 71⅜@71¾.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were.—Receipts for Customs, $495,000; Gold Notes, $67,000; total Payments, $3,077,464·91; Balance, $92,394,884·07. Total Receipts, $4,141,465·28.

"The Bankers' and Brokers' Association commenced operations to-day as a Loan and Trust Company, receiving money from bankers, brokers, and others on call and allowing interest on the same. It will be a depository for margins on brokers' contracts. The Association also proposes to receive and deliver stocks and Government bonds for the members of the two Boards at 1c cents per 100 shares each way."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader. John K. Valentine, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the United States vs. one car, claimed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in which the car was loaned for the conveyance of corn, and was, without the knowledge of the claimants, loaded with fraudulent whisky and so seized, before reported, the Judge instructed the jury that in order to render a verdict of forfeiture as to this car they should be first satisfied of the claimants' complicity in the attempted wrong. The jury rendered a verdict for the claimants.

Twelve jurors having been retained for the trial of a particular case, the others were discharged from further attendance. This morning this special case was not ready, and the jury was therefore dismissed until to-morrow.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J. William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—Andrew Dougherty pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon a policeman, which he committed while the officer was in the discharge of his duty. The Judge sentenced him to the County Prison for thirty days, and ordered him to enter security in $300 to keep the peace.

Laconia Rye was tried upon a charge of assault and battery upon Sarah Mills.

The prosecutrix testified that one day recently she heard her little son crying in the street, and running to him, discovered that a severe wound had been inflicted upon his head by the defendant's son striking him with a hammer. She went into the defendant's yard to show the child what he had done, and the little boy at the sight of blood began to scream frantically. This brought the mother upon the ground, who at once began a most furious assault upon the prosecutrix, throwing first ashes and then water upon her, and ended by beating her upon the head with a bucket.

The defense offered the testimony of several witnesses, some of whom said that no blows were struck, and others that blows were struck, but by the prosecutrix only. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Felix Delourge was charged with larceny. William McDermot, the prosecutor, living at Pottstown, testified on last Saturday a week ago, being slightly under the influence of liquor, while going to the Reading depot, in order to leave the city, met the prisoner, became confidential, as an intoxicated man frequently does, and gave into his charge a bundle of clothing, and money enough to pay two passages, for he was also generous, offering to pay his new friend's fare on the railroad. When they arrived at the depot the prisoner strolled away, while McDermot slept upon a bench, and was arrested by an officer just as he was clearing the depot. The prisoner denied all felonious intent, and upon this denial his counsel founded a speech. Jury out.

ELECTION TROUBLES.

Small whiffs of suffrage wind, forerunners of the great election storm that is now brewing begin to ruffle the smooth surface of our legal proceedings, as in the case ever at hand. In the shape of applications for writs of mandamus and injunctions to restrain or compel certain transactions that are feared or desired. This morning another petition was presented to the Court, coming from residents and voters of the Seventh division of the Fifteenth ward. The document sets forth that heretofore the place for holding the election in the said division was the house of Edward Hubb, No. 2407 Callowhill street, in the said division; that on or about July 1, the said Edward Hubb gave a written notice to the voters of the said Seventh Division, that the coming fall election could not there be held, and requested them to provide another place; consequently City Councils passed a resolution fixing the house of Mrs. McMasher, on the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, as the precinct house for the said Division, which resolution was afterwards approved on September 12, 1868; a certified copy of this was served upon the Sheriff, Peter Lyle, on the 12th of September; and notwithstanding the said resolution the Sheriff issued a proclamation, and therein named the house of John Kane, on the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, as the place for holding the election in said Division. Therefore, the petitioners prayed the Court to issue a mandamus, commanding the Sheriff to publish a supplementary proclamation setting forth that the house of Mrs. McMasher should be the precinct house of the said Division.

The Judge granted a rule returnable on Saturday next, to show cause why an alternative mandamus should not be issued.


## INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

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UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mwf


# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON

### Affairs in the Treasury Department—Movements of the Indian Agents.

### Anticipated Return of Gen. Grant—Gov. Swann Looking After His Interest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**General Grant.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—General Rawlins has received a letter from General Grant, at Galena, stating that he will be in Washington about the 16th proximo.

**His Excellency**

Governor Thomas Swann, the broad seal of the State of Maryland, is here, looking out for his own and the interests of the Democratic party.

**Removing Troops from the South.**

The belief is current in certain political circles here, that the rumored Indian troubles in the West are not so formidable as represented, and that the reports are exaggerated to give color of necessity for the removal of troops to the Plains from the Southern States, the more effectually to enable the Ku-Klux organizations to intimidate the loyal people and prevent fair elections in the South.

**Advices from the Western Plains.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A communication was received at the Indian Office this morning from Indian Agent Patrick, on the Upper Platte river, dated September 16. It announces that Spotted Tail and Swift Bear left for the Reservation on the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, with 180 lodges, 35 of which were Ogalallah Sioux and the remainder Brule Sioux.

They were furnished with provisions and transportation by General Augur.

The Ogalallah Sioux came to the agency from the Republican Fork, under the conduct of the "Man who walks on the ground;" but this chief was killed by an Indian of his own tribe, on the night of the 15th, during a drunken row, and his band had to go away under Spotted Tail. There are now left on the Republican river, at the Upper Platte agency, "Two Strike," with about fifty lodges of Brule Sioux; "Pawnee Killer" and "Whistle," with about one hundred and fifty lodges of Ogalallah Sioux; "Dull Knife" and "Turkey Leg," with one hundred and fifty lodges of Northern Cheyennes.

In accordance with instructions several messages have been sent to these Indians, requesting them to go to the new reservation on the Missouri river, but they refuse to go.

General Bradley started on the 16th instant, with the 27th United States Infantry, to march through the country of the Republican river to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division.

**The Post Office Defalcation.**

It is thought that the Government will not lose anything by the defalcation at the Post Office Department, as Olmstead owns property enough to cover the amount missing. In addition to property in this city, he owned a large farm near Beltsville, Md., besides several acres of land in North Carolina, for which the purchase money had been paid.

It is said that the Government money in his possession was raised only a short time ago to pay notes which had been given for the North Carolina lands. Several special deposits of bonds, money, etc., in sums ranging from $100 to $1500, left with him by various clerks in the Post Office Department, were all found safe, except one package, containing $2600 in bonds belonging to General Pettro, an old clerk of the department. It is announced this morning that he has been arrested in Philadelphia, but the Post Office authorities have no such information.

**Oil Refinery Explosion.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An explosion took place this morning at the oil refinery of Richards & Verplanck, located in Prospect street, Jersey City. The engineer, Joseph, and another man, name unknown, were killed, and ten workmen injured, supposed fatally. Seven hundred and fifty barrels of oil were burned. Loss, $20,000, fully covered by insurance in New York city companies.

**Accident.**

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Thomas Caggett, aged twenty-five years, fell through the hatchway of the bonded warehouse yesterday, and was instantly killed.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull at 26@26¼c. Flour heavy; sales of 9000 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn dull; sales of 36,000 bushels at $1·14@1·19½. Oats firmer and advanced 1c.; large speculative demand; sales of 110,000 bushels at 75@82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 00@28 65. Lard dull at 19¾@20c. Whisky firm at 80c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 92½; Canton, 49; Erie, 45¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84¼; New York Central, 129⅛; Illinois Central, 43; Cumberland preferred, 132¾; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 82; Hudson River, 115½; 8-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do, 1864, 110¾; do, 1865, 111¾; do, new, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾. Gold, 142⅞. Money unchanged. Sterling, 108½.

**New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y. Cent. R. | 128 | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. | 109½ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 47⅞ | Tol. & Wabash R. | 61 |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 92⅜ | Mil. and St. P. com | 95⅛ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 84⅞ | Adams Express Co. | 51⅝ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 87½ | Wells' Fargo | 28⅛ |
| Chi. and N. W. com | 89 | U. S. Express | 49⅛ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 89⅞ | Tennessee 6s, new | 69⅝ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 102⅝ | Gold | 142⅞ |

Market steady.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 22**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 5-20s '65, Jy. cp. | 109½ | 10 sh 2d and 3d | 81 |
| $800 5-20s '67 cp. | 109⅝ | 22 sh Penna R. | 56¼ |
| $1100 City 6s, Gas. '85 | 101 | 100 do | 55. 55⅛ |
| $1000 do. Old | 101 | 100 do | 845. 56⅛ |
| $2000 do. New | 107¼ | 100 do | 830. 56⅜ |
| 100 sh Leh Nav. 2d 0 n | 22¼ | 2 do | 56⅝ |
| 75 do | 22¾ | 5 sh Acad Music | 101½ |
| 300 do | b30. 22¾ | 100 sh Sch N Pt. Thurs | 19½ |
| 100 do | c. 22¾ | 150 sh Reading | 46 3-16 |
| 500 do | s60. 22¾ | 100 do | 46¼ |
| 300 do | b5 & in. 22⅝ | 200 do | b10. 46¼ |
| 400 do | 22¾ | 100 do | b30. 46¾ |
| 1000 do | b60. 22⅝ | 2 0 | 1s. 46⅝ |
| 200 do | s60. 22⅝ | 100 do | b5. 46¾ |
| 100 do | s10. 22¾ | 100 do | 46¾ |
| 200 do | b30. 22¾ | 100 do | s5. 46¾ |
| 12 sh Plant Bk Ten | 14 | 100 do | b10. 46¾ |
| 34 sh Union Bk Tenn | 14 | 200 do | 1s. 46¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa 6s, 2 ser | 85. 105¾ | 3 sh Penna R. | 56⅛ |
| $5000 Pa 5s, '70 | 100¾ | 6 do | 56¾ |
| $1000 do | 100¾ | 100 do | s5. 56⅝ |
| $1000 Leh 6s, gold 1 | 9⅜ | 100 do | 56⅝ |
| $1000 do | 90¼ | 50 do | b30. 56⅝ |
| $500 do | 90¼ | 50 do | 56⅝ |
| $14000 do | 1s. 90¾ | 100 do | b5. 56⅝ |
| 100 sh Read R. | b10. 46⅜ | 100 do | 56⅝ |
| 100 do | 46⅜ | 100 do | 56⅝ |
| 1 sh Leh Nav | 22⅝ | 100 do | s30. 56⅝ |
| 200 do | 1s. 22⅝ | | |

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

### Tardy Senators and Representatives—The Dead Lock in the Revenue Department—Apments by Secretary McCulloch.

### The Report of the Camilla Riot Greatly Exaggerated—A Correct Account of the Affray.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**Better Late than Never.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Several Senators and Representatives of both parties arrived this morning, supposing the session would have continued to-day. So there would have been more than a quorum in the House to-day if the session had continued.

**The Dead-lock.**

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Rollins were examined as witnesses before the Sub-Committee on Retrenchment to-day, concerning the dead-lock in the appointment of Supervisors.

Senator Edmunds, of the Committee, left last night, leaving Van Wyck, Benton, Halsey, and Jenckes to continue the investigation.

**The Rumored Riot.**

Allowance should be made for the telegraphic report from Augusta, Ga., representing that an armed mob of colored men had assailed the whites at Camilla, as the agents of the Associated Press South are all ex-Rebels or Democrats, who distort everything to suit party purposes. Few here believe the story.

**Appointments for Philadelphia.**

Secretary McCulloch to-day appointed William O. Kline and James Chambers storekeepers for Philadelphia, under the new tax law. Both are Democrats, and were recommended by Samuel J. Randall.

**The Surratt Trial.**

*Continued from our Second Edition.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following is a copy of the demurrer:—

"The United States, by its attorney, E. C. Carrington, carries into Court and demurs to the special plea filed by the defendant in the above entitled case, and says the same is insufficient in law, because the President's proclamation therein set forth, bearing date July 9, 1868, excepts therefrom all such persons as may be under indictment or presentment in any Court in the United States, having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, and because said plea does not show said defendant was not under indictment or presentment as aforesaid at the time said proclamation was made, and because the same is insufficient, and for other good and sufficient reasons, and because the proclamation set forth in said plea does not apply to or affect the offense and offenses charged and set forth in said indictment, and because the same is in other respects insufficient, informal, and of no effect in law."

Mr. Carrington addressed the court in support of the demurrer.

Mr. Bradley, for the defense, mentioned that the plea of a general pardon was sufficient, and claimed the full benefit of the proclamation. It was for the prosecution to show in the proclamation that the defendant came within the class excepted from the amnesty.

Mr. Merrick, for the prisoner, and Mr. Riddle, of counsel for the prosecution, argued the questions at issue.

## FROM GEORGIA.

**The Riot—Greatly Exaggerated Report—Correct Version of the Affray.**

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—The particulars of the riot at Camilla, as telegraphed from Bainbridge to Augusta yesterday, and thence sent to the Northern papers, are incorrect and exaggerated. The following gives the account of both sides:—

O. O. HOWARD, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.:—The sub-agent of the Freedman's Bureau telegraphs to General Sibley, commanding the District, the following:—

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—At 10 P. M. Ishmael Tunror, a freedman, reported himself directly from Camilla, Mitchell county, stating that he had left there at 2 o'clock P. M.; that on the forenoon of that day he approached Camilla with John Murphy, William R. Pearce (candidate for Congress in the Second District), F. F. Putney White, and about seventy-five colored persons, all *en route* to Camilla, where Pearce and Murphy were to deliver political addresses.

When approaching Camilla, the relator, being in advance, was accosted by an armed and mounted white man, who at first stated that he was in search of a doctor to attend a freedman who had been hurt by a falling tree, but who subsequently stated he was a courier, and advised the relator and others of the party who had overtaken him not to go to town; that the people there were determined that the radicals should not speak in Camilla; that notwithstanding the warning the party moved towards Camilla, when they were met by the Sheriff and a posse, who accosted Captain Pearce, and who was assured by the latter that he designed to and should speak in Camilla on political subjects. The Sheriff endeavored to dissuade him, telling him plainly that the people would not permit it.

The Sheriff then went back to Camilla, and again returned, saying he had done all in his power to dissuade the people from violence, but without avail; that the party then moved on to the town; that Pearce and Putney entered the town and dismounted from the buggy, and hitched their horses at the Court-house; that as the wagon containing the music of the party entered the town, it was fired upon by a mounted white man who had first accosted him, and by several other white men; that the freedmen then started to escape to the woods; that Pearce attempted to rally them, calling on them not to fly; and that the colored men being unarmed would not stop.

The relator being wounded, dashed out of the town, passed the freedmen on foot, and past the musicians, who had abandoned their wagon; that Murphy and Philip Jorner, in a buggy, also drove rapidly away towards Albany; that the relator dashed ahead of them; that when about seven miles from Camilla, the buggy containing Murphy and Jorner was overthrown by four or five white men, mounted and armed; that the buggy was stopped; that one horse dashed recklessly up the road towards the relator, who saw the pursuers around the buggy, some of them dismounted, and that he then came as rapidly as possible to Albany.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### The Camilla Riot not Confirmed—The Defaulting Post-Office Clerk—President Johnson's Western Tour.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

**No Official Account of the Camilla Riot.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—No information has been received at the War Department, or Grant's headquarters, concerning the reported massacre at Camilla, Georgia, and the story is believed to be wholly untrue or grossly exaggerated.

**An Abandonment.**

The President has abandoned the idea of a trip to Tennessee via New York.

**The Absconding Clerk.**

It is thought the Government will lose nothing by Olmstead's absconding, as he left property sufficient to pay all deficiencies when sold, and the proceeds turned over. It is reported this morning that he was arrested in Philadelphia, but the story lacks confirmation.

## FROM EUROPE.

**The Spanish Insurrection—Martial Law Proclaimed—The Revolutionists Increasing in Number.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, Sept. 21—Midnight.—The following additional intelligence of the insurrection in Spain has been received:—

General Concha is at the head of the royal troops. Bravo, the Prime Minister who recently resigned, has fled. The Queen is at San Sebastian, and the road between that place and Madrid is infested with revolutionists to such an extent that the Queen cannot at present make the journey in safety.

Martial law has